# The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2609.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1860.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Senator Nicholson on the Irrepressible Conflict.

### EXCITING DAY IN THE HOUSE.

### Mr. Pennington within Two of Election.

### Probabilities of a Choice To-day.

### Ex-President Pierce and the Charleston Convention.

**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

Almost the entire population of the District, including thousands of strangers, flocked to the Capitol this morning, to witness, as they had hoped, the election of Speaker. The crowd in and around the Capitol was estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand, not one-fourth of whom could gain admittance. Every passage, stairway, and retiring room was packed with the excited throng, which remained undiminished up to the hour of adjournment. Many ladies gained access to the floor and private retiring rooms, where they sat anxious spectators of what Mr. Ashmore denominated a mob. At least an hour was consumed in fruitless attempts to clear the hall of persons not privileged. The roll having been called, and forces marshaled, a ballot commenced. It was soon evident that the Democrats would vote again for Mr. Smith, and the Republicans concentrate on Mr. Pennington, who carried also the votes of Messrs. Adrain and Reynolds. When Mr. Davis, of Maryland, voted [illegible], all galleries resounded with applause. [illegible] threw his vote away, and the result was [illegible] cast; necessary to a choice, 118. Mr. Pennington received 115, Mr. Smith 113, scattering 6, including Messrs. Pennington and Smith, both of whom voted on this ballot. Mr. Pennington thus lacked 3 votes, and Mr. Smith 5 votes of an election. The second and third ballots resulted in the same vote for each candidate, but as the candidates did not vote, 117 only were necessary to a choice, which brought each one vote nearer election, Mr. Pennington lacking two and Mr. Smith four votes. Both parties now commenced a system of drumming, but without effect. The Democrats urged Messrs. Davis, of Indiana, Allen and Holman, to come to the rescue, and had they done so, Mr. Briggs promised to vote with them and end the contest. Mr. Holman yielded, but the other two were intractable. Thus the Democratic game was spoiled for the time being. The Republicans brought every lever possible to bear on Mr. Davis, of Maryland, and many consultations were held as to how his vote could be secured. Mr. Riggs, it was understood, would vote for Mr Pennington, if his vote would elect. Mr. Davis, however, declared it impossible to vote then for Mr. Pennington, as one of his own party was in the field, but intimated that he would do so on the second or third ballot to-morrow, or sooner, if Mr. Smith should be dropped, which will be the case to-morrow. Such was the position of parties when the fight closed to-day. During the contest Mr. Pennington was exceedingly restless, and remarked that he would willingly give his whole salary to have the cup pass from him. An extra from the office of the Newark *Daily Mercury* of this morning was freely circulated around the Hall. The followings is the closing paragraph:

"It is proper for us to say that that the election of Gov. Pennington to this honorable and responsible post would be in the highest degree gratifying to his constituents, and to the hosts of personal friends who have always rallied around him. His popularity among us is based upon the intrinsic excellence of the man, and upon the finely toned political opinions which he has always entertained We have that thorough confidence in him which asks no pledges, desires no avowals, and which is the result of a long life of public service in the State, during which not a shadow or stain has rested upon him. The Republicans in Congress may rest assured that in him they will have a presiding officer whom no temptation will swerve and no intimidation deter from an honest discharge of his duties. We await the decision with interest, and our office will be open this evening for all the friends of the cause and of the new candidate for Speaker."

Mr. Sherman, having announced the withdrawal of his name, seemed altogether a changed man. His countenance was free from that rigid expression which had characterized it for eight long weeks, and he laughed and talked as other men. He looked as if relieved of some great and trying responsibility. Mr. Smith remained remarkably calm and self-possessed throughout the contest, expressing his surprise at being thus suddenly and unexpectedly placed in a position so embarrassing.

Mr. Briggs, of New-York, explained that he had voted for Smith according to caucus obligation, but would feel relieved of that obligation after to-day, when he might possibly vote for Mr. Pennington. He denounced those who had deserted Mr. Smith on Friday, after he had received enough votes to elect, as traitors. This brought Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, to his feet, who further explained his motive for changing his vote from Smith on that occasion, by saying that he could obtain no satisfaction from him as to the manner in which he would constitute particular Committees; that Mr. Smith would not tell him how he would compose these Committees. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, here chimed in, saying that "no man who was a gentleman would, under the circumstances, have answered his questions." This declaration by Mr. Morris was regarded by Democrats as an unconscious tribute to Mr. Smith's integrity. It will be recollected that in the XXXIst Congress it was ascertained that Wm. J. Brown, then the Democratic candidate for Speaker, had given pledges as to organization of some of the Committees which resulted in his being immediately discarded by his Party.

While Mr. Briggs was speaking Gen. Davis approached him and whispered something in his ear. The Republicans took the alarm and called hastily for order. The mysterious whisper was repeated, and calls to order were louder still. Gen. Davis then walked away under a suspicious gaze from the Republican side of the Hall. His object was to get Mr. Briggs to suspend his remarks until the vote was announced, lest a certain member might change his vote to Mr. Pennington, and elect him. After a vote is announced no change can be made.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, rose, and insisted on speaking, but was prevented by loud calls to order and great excitement.

Mr. Riggs had voted for Mr. Pennington on the last ballot, but before the vote was announced he withdrew it, and voted for Mr. McClernand, stating that he had voted for him under the impression that his vote would elect, which not being the case, he would again change.

An adjournment was moved and carried, the Democrats declaring they would not permit another ballot, and the leaders withdrew their exhausted forces from the field. The Democrats and Southern Opposition are now in caucus to determine a programme for to-morrow. Both parties will renew the fight sanguine of success. The Republicans now lacking only two votes are promised aid and comfort to-morrow, by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, whose vote, with Mr. Riggs', which is also promised, secures their triumph. Mr. Davis will certainly vote for Pennington to-morrow when Smith is dropped by the Democrats, and he has no longer a chance of election. If this calculation does not fail, and Pennington retains his present vote, he is sure of success.

Such is the Republican slate for the morning, but the Democrats present an entirely different calculation of which they are equally sanguine; they will, to-morrow, run a Northwestern Democrat, for whom they expect to carry the entire Southern Opposition vote, except Mr. Davis, of Maryland, as Democrats have voted in a body for a nominee of that party. Davis they expect to lose, but in his place they will gain Mr. Adrain, who has, to-day, voted for Pennington against Smith, in a choice between two Old Line Whigs, preferring the one from his own State. But between Mr. Pennington and an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, Mr. Adrain declares his willingness yet to vote for the latter. Thus, the loss of Davis will be compensated for by the gain of Adrain. The votes of Davis of Indiana, Allen and Holman, would give the Democrats 116, and if Riggs and Briggs should both support Pennington, he would be elected, but the vote of either would elect the Democrat. The Democrats are confident of both votes. Riggs, on withdrawing his vote from Pennington to-day, cast it for McClernand, who may be the Democratic candidate to-morrow. And as Mr. Briggs left the Hall, he intimated to a Democratic colleague, that he should vote with him again to-morrow.

Thus stands this drawn battle to-night. I have presented all the data on both sides, and the reader may draw his own conclusions as to the probable results.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.

The Democratic Caucus met in the Representative Hall, Mr. Houston presiding, and Messrs. Morris and Garnet acting as secretaries.

After some preliminary discussion, Mr. Underwood, of Georgia, moved that the caucus proceed to make a nomination, and advocated his motion at much length.

Mr. Bocock moved, as an amendment, the appointment of a Committee of three—one from the North, one from the South, and one from the West, for the purpose of consulting all who opposed Mr. Sherman's election, with a view to selecting a Democrat upon whom the largest vote could be concentrated. Mr. Bocock urged this course in an earnest appeal to the party, and was supported by Mr. Montgomery in a speech of five minutes.

Mr. Hindman opposed the amendment on the ground that the Democratic Party owed it to itself to make a nomination, and, if beaten, to be beaten under its own flag.

Messrs. Garnet, Florence, Sickles, Larabee, Robinson, Phelps and others, spoke *pro* and *con*, when the vote was taken and the amendment adopted, after which the motion as amended was carried by a somewhat divided vote.

Messrs. Reagan, English and Florence were appointed the Committee, with instructions to consult and report in time for the ballot to-morrow.

The caucus then adjourned.

The Southern Opposition caucus was of an informal character; but it was understood that if an acceptable man, for instance Mr. Larabee, of Wisconsin, was presented by the Democrats, they would probably be able to unite their whole strength, with the exception of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, upon him, and elect him.

So stand the parties for the night. Mr. Larabee will likely be the Democratic candidate to-morrow.

A SOUTHERN INDORSER OF THE HERALD.

The letter quoted in the *Herald* a few days since from a Southern Senator, was a private letter from Senator Clingman, who declares that his language was tortured and perverted to serve the purposes of the *Herald* in its controversy with Mr. Pryor.

A CORRECTION.

In noticing the withdrawal of votes from Mr. Smith, on Friday, Mr. McPherson's name was improperly substituted for Mr. Junkin's.

The Senate to-day received and confirmed several unimportant nominations, but none of general interest.

ARMY NEWS.

Company H, Third Artillery, will take post at Albatross Island, San Francisco. The staff officers of the Third Artillery will resume their quarters at the Presidio.

The U. S. propeller *Massachusetts* having completed her duty, in removing troops from San Juan Island, proceeds to San Francisco for repairs, and then returns to Puget Sound.

Second-Lieut. Wildrick, of Company G, Third Artillery, and Lieut. Robert, of the Corps of Engineers, will proceed immediately to Fort Cascades.

A conspiracy was detected among the men of Company B, First Dragoons, which had for its object an attack on a non-commissioned officer of the company. The mutinous act was plotted in secret, and was consummated in public on the parade-ground of the Company, and in presence of all its members, and of these none were found brave and loyal enough to defend their officer. The mutineers have been tried and sentenced for punishment.

Major Robert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster, is appointed to inspect certain public stores and property, reported as unfit for use, at San Francisco.

Lieut. A. E. Latimer will proceed to join his Company at Fort Ripley.

Assistant-Surgeon Quinan is assigned to Alcatras Island, and will report in person.

The engines of the United States steamer *Mississippi*, just returned from a three years' cruise, gave way yesterday, just before entering Boston Harbor. No accident had happened before during the entire cruise. Orders detaching her officers will be forwarded by this afternoon's mail. Q.

**From Another Correspondent.**

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

The failure of the Republicans to elect Mr. Pennington, to-day, greatly damages the Party, and the closing incidents, after the third ballot, strengthen the alliance of the Democrats and South Americans. Mr. Riggs, of New-Jersey, in explaining and then withdrawing his vote for Mr. Pennington, alleged that Mr. Smith was extreme Pro-Slavery. Mr. Horace F. Clark asked him on what authority he made this statement. Mr. Riggs admitted that he had none, except his own suspicions that Mr. Smith would favor placing Slavery in the new Territories by Congressional enactment. Then, said Mr. Clark, if that be all, my vote for Smith remains. Great applause from the alliance followed this reply. Mr. Joy Morris made a poor exhibition, and under great excitement. He spoke with energy, and with less confusion than Briggs, of New-York, in his rather uncalled-for speech, but failed to impress the House with the sincerity of the pretext upon which his colleagues changed front against Smith on Friday. The afterthought was too palpable. The day, altogether, was one of extreme interest; the result disappointing the vast crowd present, after it was known that Reynolds, Adrain and Riggs were ready to vote for Pennington.

There is to-night almost an equal chance that the allies will yet have the Speaker. N.

**From a Third Correspondent.**

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

The friends of Gen. Pierce are flocking to this City in great numbers, pipelaying for the Charleston nomination. Since the defeat of Mr. Breckinridge in Kentucky, the Administration men think of concentrating their efforts on Mr. Pierce as the best means of perpetuating the present system and patronage. Mr. Pierce would be strong in the South, but for the conviction that he could not be elected if nominated. Nevertheless the efforts in his behalf are active, and Mr. Forney, who paid him a secret visit some weeks since at Concord, is supposed to be the chief mover in this intrigue. Jefferson Davis also favors the scheme, and has hopes, by courting the President, that Mr. Buchanan may be induced to work for Mr. Pierce. The President would engage in this if assured that his friends could be retained in office under Mr. Pierce, and already he has begun to make advances by reappointing several of Pierce's friends previously removed. Mr. John H. George, of New-Hampshire, is said to be organizing a guerilla force to capture the nomination. Mr. Forney is at empting to ride three steeds—one foot on Mr. Douglas, another on Mr. Pierce, and a third on the Republican nominee. Developments of the whole plot, with the men and means enlisted, will be made in a few days. M. B.

**From the Associated Press.**

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

Thaddeus Hyatt, President of the National Kansas Aid Committee, has written to Senator Mason a letter, in answer to the subpœna to appear before the Harper's Ferry Investigation Committee on the 1st of February, in which he informs the Committee that, while he will so far regard the summons as to appear before them, he will not answer any of their interrogatories. He calls in question the exercise, by a legislative body, of powers purely judicial, that are neither incident to the Government nor conferred by any express provision of the Constitution. In this position Mr. Hyatt is sustained by the best legal advice of Massachusetts and New-York.

James Redpath, of Malden, Mass., author of *The Life of John Brown*, has also been subpœnaed to appear and testify; but in a very spicy; and what might be called a very saucy letter, refuses to comply with the summons.

Judge Smalley is now in Charleston, making arrangements for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention. The Resident Committee here are already engaged in preparing for the Presidential campaign by sending out political documents.

The impression is that the contest for Clerk of the House will be between Messrs. Edward Ball, of Ohio, Forney, of Pennsylvania, and Underwood, of Kentucky.

The Democrats in caucus to-night made no nomination for Speaker, but appointed a Committee to take action with the view of concentrating the votes opposed to Mr. Pennington on one of their number—probably Mr. McClernand.

Mr. Briggs, it is understood, will cast a vote to-morrow for whoever may be supported by the Democrats, in reciprocation of the generous support awarded their candidate—Mr. Smith. In the event of no election he will then vote for Mr. Pennington.

It is reported that Mr. Stallworth, Democrat, is expected here in to-morrow afternoon's Southern train.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30, 1860.

Sundry memorials and petitions were presented.

Mr. Johnston, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) corrected a statement of Mr. Toombs, that Iowa had passed unconstitutional laws. The Republicans had had possession of that State for five years, yet the General Assembly never passed laws in contravention of the Fugitive Slave Law, or in derogation of the rights of the people of the Southern States.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.,) hoped the Senator was right in his correction. He expressly said he had not the abstracts before him, and that he made his statements on information he had received.

Mr. Brown's resolutions coming up, Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota (Rep.,) moved an amendment that the Territories are the common property of the people of the United States, that Congress has power to pass all necessary laws for the Territories, that it is the duty of Congress so to legislate as to protect the interests of free labor in them, and that the Committee on Territories be instructed to insert a clause in the bills organizing Territories prohibiting Slavery therein.

Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate upon the "Irrepressible Conflict." He read the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature denouncing the "Irrepressible Conflict" doctrine as threatening the existence of the Union. The language of the resolutions was severe, and coming from one of the most conservative States, particularly significant. He attacked Mr. Seward's theory, and contended that there was no irreconcilable conflict between the interests of the two sections. He charged that Mr. Seward was the author of the doctrines which caused the John Brown foray, and that he has made the present alienation between the sections, and may yet cause the destruction of the Union. He contended that there was no such conflict between slave and free labor as was claimed by the Senator from New-York, and thought the language more like that of a highwayman than of a wise statesman. The products of free labor and slave labor are entirely different. There can be no conflict between cotton and the manufactures of the North, but an exchange of products is a mutual benefit to each section. The Senator from New York claimed that universal abolition would be for the benefit of free labor at the North He protested in the name of the free laborers at the South, who constitute a large majority of the people, that they were ready to repel any assault with the strong arm. Free labor was successful at the North, but slave labor was the true system for the South. Why not let them enjoy peace. He contended that Slavery was not a curse to the South, and quoted statistics comparing five Southern States with the six New-England States, the comparison being favorable to the South. Labor has been compelled to bow to the exactions of capital in the North, as everywhere else—notwithstanding the assertion of the Senator from New-York. Free labor complains that its condition is no better than Slavery. Free labor has a conflict at home with capital, and therefore is in no condition to enter into a conflict with Slave labor. It was the mere political expedient of capitalists to divert the free laborer from the true conflict. It is a conflict politically between the two sections—one side maintains that Slavery is a moral wrong, and the other that it is a moral right. One State had no right to arraign another on a moral question. Slavery was confined to the sovereign States by the Constitution. Matters of religion must be kept separate from political matters. The Constitution must be the highest law of political men. There was a strong Anti-Slavery sentiment in the Convention which formed the Constitution, yet statesmen framed the Constitution leaving the question to the States. The fact that there is a conflict proves that the Constitution has been violated. The policy of the South is defensive, never aggressive. He frankly conceded that there is an antagonism to Slavery among our fathers, but said they did not allow a moral belief to control their political action. He claimed that the Supreme Court had decided in favor of the South. Opposition to Slavery is the vital principle of the Republican party. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Nicholson said in the case of Kansas, which was the last Territory likely to be organized for some time in which there will be a chance to establish Slavery, the South had the empty triumph of the laws in her favor, while the North had the substantial triumph. He further said the Republicans and Abolitionists only differed as to the mode of reaching the same end. The result to the South will be equally disastrous, whether the abolition of Slavery is accomplished by the slow process advocated by the Republicans, by which the Constitution is to be made the executioner of Slavery, or by the mode desired by the Abolitionists. He was not prepared to decide in advance what contingency would justify the dissolution of the Union. It was too momentous a question to be hastily determined. If our appeals are disregarded, and our warnings met with derision, and we be compelled to seek independence, our antecedent action should be marked with prudence. He would have no words uttered by Southern men which could be interpreted as a menace at the North. At the same time, if all our warnings were disregarded, he was in favor of independence. He urged moderation on the part of the South, and expressed the hope of a preservation of the Union.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the subject until 1½ o'clock on Wednesday. Carried.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

The galleries were more densely crowded than at any former period during the session. By 11 o'clock not a seat was to be had. Crowds were wedged in the various doorways, while the lobbies were alike uncomfortable with persons of both sexes.

The seats specially set apart for the diplomatic corps, with the exception of the front tier, were occupied by ladies.

Members and others were gathered in groups on the floor.

The general scene was characterized by unusual excitement.

Many strangers have arrived since Saturday, to witness the proceedings consequent upon the election of a Speaker.

Rev. Mr. Kennard, in the course of his prayer, implored the Almighty to come to the deliverance of the country from its present excitement and danger, and to renew the bond of confidence which formerly existed as to our Confederacy.

The Clerk stated the question to be on the motion made by Mr. Winslow, on Friday, to proceed to a vote *viva voce*.

Mr. Davidson, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a resolution that the doorkeeper be directed to exclude all persons not entitled to the privileges under the rules of the House from the floor, except employes actually engaged in the hall.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, asked Mr. Davidson to except the ladies from the operation of the resolution.

Mr. Davidson said there were more outsiders on the floor than members.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, also desired the ladies now on the floor to remain.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, remarked that if they permitted them to remain here others would claim the privilege.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, said that if persons were here contrary to the rules they were liable to expulsion by the Doorkeeper, but it was too late to exclude the ladies now, as they had been invited here.

Mr. Davidson repeated that there were all kind o people on the floor. The time had come when this should be stopped.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, moved that the ladies be excepted from the operation of Mr. Davidson's resolution. This was a higher privilege than belonged to the male sex. [Laughter.]

Mr. Olin, of New-York, reminded gentlemen that we have no rules.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, replied—We have the Parliamentary law.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, said that some weeks ago they adopted a resolution for the preservation of order, and the Doorkeeper could therefore enforce the rules.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, said the seventeenth rule excludes ladies and all those to whom special reference was not made.

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, was for excluding all not privileged to the floor.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, amid the confusion, moved a call of the House.

Mr. Leake, of Ohio—If you will exclude the ladies I will vote against the resolution.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, said it was the duty of the Door-keeper to exclude all not entitled to the privilege of the floor. He had as much gallantry as Mr. Cochrane, but if the doors were thrown open to all it would be impossible to transact business. The Hall was already crowded, and to admit a part of the ladies would be dealing unjustly toward the remainder of them. To favor the former would only make the latter mad.

After further conversation, Mr. Stanton offered a resolution that the Doorkeeper exclude all persons not members of the House.

Many voices said "Except the ladies. Don't put them out."

This seemed agreed to, but the fact was doubted by several gentlemen.

Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, yielded to no man in gallantry, but he did not understand Mr. Stanton's resolution to except the ladies.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, objected to a call of the House being proceeded with until all outsiders were excluded from the floor.

The Clerk replied that it was not in the power of any member to arrest the call.

Mr. Ashmore insisted on the enforcement of the rule. Unless those unprivileged persons were excluded the House was here as a mob. If the ladies now on the floor be not excluded, the wives and daughters of others would claim a similar courtesy. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Clerk said he had no power over the Doorkeeper.

The ladies, about forty in number, here began to retire from the floor.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, said something amid the confusion, to which Mr. Garnett replied there should be a strict and impartial execution of the rule.

Mr. Kellinger, of Pennsylvania, said, as the ladies have been turned out, the men not here by privilege should be put out.

Mr. Ashmore—I go with you.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, as a remedy for the pressure, suggested that all the members withdraw for five minutes' and let the floor be cleared. Then the Doorkeeper could distinguish as they severally returned who were members.

Voices—"That would be the best way."

Mr. Briggs, of New-York, saw no necessity for such a course. If all the members take their seats it could be easily ascertained who were not privileged here.

The House was called, and the only absentees reported were Messrs. Brown, of Kentucky, C. B. Cochrane, of New-York, and Stallworth, of Alabama.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, asked the Democratic members from the City of New-York to afford a pai for C. B. Cochrane.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, suggested that Mr Cochrane be paired with Mr. Stallworth.

Mr. Van Wyck objected to this. Among other reasons, Mr. Stallworth has never been here.

John Cochrane said he could not consent to a pair with his colleague unless it could be shown that he was under some peculiar personal obligation to do so. He felt that a superior obligation of party, as well as patriotic considerations, prevented him from lending himself to a pair.

M. Delano, of Massachusetts, referred to the fact that he had on a former occasion paired with John Cochrane three days, with the understanding that the latter was not able, from sickness, to attend. He thought the same courtesy and humanity should be extended to Clark B. Cochrane from the Democratic side.

During these proceedings the floor was cleared of ladies and many unprivileged persons of the other sex.

Mr. Clemens, in consideration of the courtesy always extended to him by the Republican side, was willing, in a spirit of magnanimity, to pair off with Mr. Cochrane, if the Republicans would furnish a pair to Mr. Stallworth.

No understanding was arrived at on this subject.

The House decided to proceed to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)—Eight weeks ago I was first honored by the votes of a large plurality of my fellow members, for the high office of Speaker of this House. Since that time they have adhered to their choice with a fidelity which has won my devotion and respect, and I believe also, the applause of their constituents. They have stood here undismayed amidst threats of disunion and disorganization, conscious of the rectitude of their intentions, firm in their adhesion to the Constitution and the Union, and willing to render obedience to all law. They have been silent, firm, manly. On the other hand, they have seen their ancient adversary, and their only natural adversary, broken into fragments. They have seen some of them bound by a written agreement to prevent a majority of this House from prescribing rules for the organization of this House. They have heard others proclaiming threats of disunion—proclaiming that if a man, if a Republican, should be elected President of the United States, they would tear down this fair fabric, and break up this Union of the States; and now they have seen this their ancient adversary broken, dispersed and disorganized: driven into the support of a gentleman who was elected here, in open and avowed opposition to their organization. Mr. Clerk, I should regret extremely, and I believe it would be a national calamity, to have any one who is a supporter of this Administration, or who would owe it any allegiance, favor, or affection, elected to occupy any position of control in the House. I should regret, as a public calamity, to have the powers of this House pass, directly or indirectly, under the control of this Administration. That would seem to me to be a fatal mistake; and it would seem equally a fatally mistaken policy to trust the powers of this House in the hands, and under the control of any gentlemen who have proclaimed that in any event, and under any circumstances, they would dissolve the Union of these States. I would regard it as the highest patriotism for an individual to submerge all personal feeling, and I would have every man sacrifice all private feeling and personal interest, for the good of his country. I proclaimed here a few days ago, and I have always stood upon that position, that whenever I believed that any one of my political friends could combine more votes than I could, I would retire from the field, and give to him the honor—if honor there be—in the position I occupy. I believe that that time has now arrived; I believe that a combination can be made upon another gentleman to give him a greater number of votes than I can receive myself,—a combination by those outside of the Republican organization. Therefore. Mr. Clerk, I respectfully withdraw my name as a candidate, and in doing so, Mr. Clerk, allow me to return my heartfelt thanks to those who have stood so unfalteringly by me, and especially to those with whom I am connected, not by party ties, but by the far higher ties of mutual sympathy, respect and affection. And if I had any favor to ask of these friends, it would be that with unbroken columns, with unfaltering front and unbroken line, every man of them should wheel into line and cast his vote for the man who can, I trust, command a majority of the votes of this House, and be thereby elected Speaker of this House.

The House proceeded to vote.

When the name of Mr. Larrabee, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) was called, he sent up a private letter written by a distinguished German citizen of Wisconsin, in which the writer said he had conversed with various of his constituents, who advised him to vote for any South American to smoke out the Black Republicans. This reading was received with laughter and cries of "Good."

The name of the writer was called for by Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) among others.

Mr. Larrabee said it was a private letter. He would allow his colleague to see the name if the latter would call at his room.

The result of the vote was announced amid breathless attention:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes | 234 |
| Necessary to a choice | 118 |
| Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) | 115 |
| Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, (Am.,) | 113 |
| Scattering | 6 |

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.) moved that the House proceed to another vote.

Mr. Sherman, evidently not having heard Mr. Winslow, claimed his right to the floor. This seeming to be accorded him, he made a motion similar to that of Mr. Winslow. Laughter succeeded.

The House again voted:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number | 232 |
| Necessary to a choice | 117 |
| For Mr. Pennington | 115 |
| For Mr. Smith | 113 |
| For Mr. Davis, of Indiana, (Ind.) | 2 |
| For Mr. Allen, of Ohio, (Dem.) | 1 |
| For Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.) | 1 |

The aggregate vote was lessened by Messrs. Pennington and Smith, of North Carolina, not voting.

Mr. Winslow moved the House adjourn.

The Republican side demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Clemens wanted to know whether the Democratic side intended resorting to parliamentary tactics to prevent an election.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) did not understand that any one on that side wished to do such a thing.

The House refused to adjourn, 108 against 123, and again voted.

When the name of Mr. Riggs, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) was called, he said he had been informed that his vote for Mr. Pennington would effect his election; therefore while not desiring to identify himself with the Republican Party, he cast it in that direction. [Applause on the Republican side and hisses from the galleries.]

Mr. Briggs made a personal explanation, saying he would now vote for Mr. Smith, according to his party pledge, but he anticipated the time would come when he could vote for Mr. Pennington. [Applause from the Republican side.] He accused those who had voted for Mr. Smith, and then changed to Mr. Pennington, as guilty of infamous conduct. His own position he had stated, and had so acted until Friday morning at 10 o'clock. He had made an advance to Mr. Adrain on the Thursday previous, that if Mr. Adrain and Mr. Riggs would unite with him they would present Mr. Pennington as a candidate for Speaker, and show to the Republicans that by withdrawing Sherman, and casting their votes for Pennington, they could elect him. He never could cast his vote for Mr. Sherman, for the reasons which had been presented in the House, in connection with the Helper book. He could have voted for Mr. Pennington or Mr. Corwin last Thursday—as he had repeatedly said—but Mr. Adrain not concurring in the policy of his suggestion, he met with his American friends in caucus on Friday, and there committed himself to their action, in unanimously presenting Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, as their candidate for Speaker. However, the result on Friday took every one by surprise, and it showed, although he did not anticipate Mr. Smith's election, that still, had there not been treachery and duplicity on the part of certain members from Pennsylvania, Mr. Smith would be now dignifying the Speaker's chair. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvana, (Independent,) indignantly rose to interrupt Mr. Briggs and ask a question, when he was loudly called to order by the Democrats, who, in turn, were called to order by the Republicans

Mr. Briggs, resuming, said the conduct of those Pennsylvanians was most infamous.

A Voice—Do you mean that in a personal sense?

Mr. Briggs replied that he did not, but only in an argumentative and Pickwickian sense. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rose to ask a question, but was loudly called to order by the Democratic side.

Mr. Briggs said, in the course of his remarks, that he could excuse those Democrats who sought to fortify their positions in voting for Mr. Smith by abusing the American Party, because it was necessary for them to stand well at home with that portion of their constituents who, in the language of Gen. Scott, had the "sweet German accent and the rich Irish brogue." He was not insensible to the weighty responsibility attached to his position in view of the speedy organization of the House, and he would act as one sincerely appreciating all the circumstances involved, and with a proper sense of his duty to his country and his constituents. He said: If those Pennsylvania gentlemen had carried out their promises, the friends of Mr. Smith would have received their aid and comfort, and could have placed him in the Chair. He had stated in the caucus as he did there, that he would abide by his pledge of honor to vote for Mr. Smith so long as there was a reasonable hope for his election, and that he should become emancipated from that pledge by the conviction that there was no reasonable hope of electing him. Then he would occupy a different position, and could vote for Mr. Pennington or Mr. Corwin, after discharging a contingent obligation.

The reference to Mr. Pennington was warmly greeted by the Republicans.

Impatient cries of "Announce the vote."

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, did not want a personal controversy with the gentleman from New-York. He had not the pleasure of his acquaintance. The gentleman had impugned his motives without knowing the reasons for his (Morris') course. It was on the ground of fidelity to his constituents he had withdrawn his vote from Mr. Smith. After having voted for Mr. Smith, he heard that the gentleman occupied an equivocal position on the subject of protection. He, to assure himself, asked Mr. Smith if he was elected how he would constitute the Committee on Ways and Means. [Interruptions on the Democratic side.] Mr. Morris remarked that the Democrats were indulgent only to their own friends, and had lost the manly feeling of forbearance to their peers. He had asked Mr. Smith how he would constitute the Committee on Ways and Means, not for the benefit of Pennsylvania exclusively, but for the country, and that gentleman gave him no favorable and satisfactory declaration on the subject.

Cries from the Democratic side of "Good," "Good," "That was right," "That was right."

Mr. Morris, resuming, said—Yes, it might be right in the opinion of those who are in favor of free trade, but it was not right in the opinion of the Pennsylvania delegation.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) rose to ask a question, but was loudly called to order from the Republican side.

Mr. Morris resumed. He had said to Mr. Wood and others, that was sounding the bugle of retreat He should stand by the interests of his State. If that was infamous, gentlemen on the other side can make the most of it.

Impatient cries of "Announce the vote."

Mr. Riggs, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said that in casting his vote for Mr. Pennington, he did so in the discharge of a high and patriotic duty, which demanded the organization of the House. He (Riggs) was a popular sovereignty man, and supposed that his vote would elect his colleague. He could not vote for Mr. Smith, because he (Smith) was in favor of the extension of Slavery by Congressional law. He repeated that he cast his vote for Mr. Pennington, believing his colleague would be elected, but finding that his vote did not effect that result, and to put himself right on the record, he would now cast it for Mr. McClernand.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) asked Mr. Riggs whether he was authorized to make the statement that Mr. Smith (for whom Mr. Clark voted) was in favor of the extension of Slavery by Congressional enactment?

Cries from the Democratic side—"No, No."

Mr. Clark—Then my vote may stand.

Mr. Riggs—I have no knowledge of it. It was a mere suspicion.

The vote was then announced, as follows:

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|---|---|
| Whole number of votes | 233 |
| Necessary for election | 117 |
| For Mr. Pennington | 115 |
| For Mr. Smith (N. C.) | 113 |
| Scattering | 5 |

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE,

The following shows the vote in detail:

*For Mr. Pennington:* Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adrain Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bigham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Burroughs, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskins, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach, of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Scranton, Schwartz, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne, of Illinois Washburn of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff.

*For Mr. Smith, of North Carolina*—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Boligny, Boyce, Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Burch, Burnett, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, Craige of Carolina, Craig of Missouri, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Mississippi, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Etheridge, Florence, Fauke, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Hawkins, Hill, Hindman Houston, Howard, Hughes Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Kunkel, Lamar, Landrum, Larabee, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernand, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Payton, Phelps, Pryor, Pugh, Quarles, Regan, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles Simons, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stephenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stokes, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Webster, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wright.

*For Mr Allen*—Mr. Davis (Ind )

*For Mr McClernand*—Messrs. Holman and Riggs.

*For Mr. Davis* (Ind.)—Mr. Allen.

The Republicans called for another vote.

Mr. John Cochrane said they had already had three ballots, and the Democrats would not consent to have more to-day.

Mr. Clemens moved to adjourn. The Republican side called for the Yeas and Nays.

They were not taken, however, and the House adjourned.

## The Paine Anniversary.

BALL, SUPPER AND SPEECHES AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Anniversary of the Birthday of Thomas Paine was celebrated with the accustomed ball and supper at the City Assembly Rooms last evening.

Whether the renowned free-thinker was most remembered in the terpsichorean or gastronomic features of the celebration, does not appear. Possibly he may have been initiated in the mysteries of the jolly cheat and jig, the voluptuous waltz, the invigorating schottische, the everlasting quadrille, the enticing mazurka, the seducing Spanish dance, or the intricate Lancers. Or, his Age of Reason may have taken delight in the ill-cooked oysters, the venerable fowls, and the unmasticatable pastry that so frequently characterize the modern testimonials of respect to his memory. We are left in the misty realms of vague supposition as to the views of Mr. Paine on these important topics, although the proclivities of his followers are given us as a partial guide. Whether or not Mr. Paine was a vigorous dancer, and eater of late suppers, his followers were on this occasion—which is, perhaps, more important for the purposes of the present report. About three hundred tickets were issued, and although there were not quite so many attendants, those who did come seemed determined to make the most of the occasion. The music was excellent, and the twenty dances would have sufficed to satiate the most ardent devotee of the "light fantastic," &c.

The Committee, Messrs. W. E. Rose, G. Wade, O C. Hull, and Dr. H. J. Menninger, took particular pains to make everything pass off pleasantly, and if Mr. Thomas Paine was not remembered with gratitude, the fault did not lie with them. The dancing being half concluded, supper came next, and at the supper came the following toasts:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—The birthday of the friend of man, who came to save the world from the dominion of Kings and Priests, by his *Common Sense, The Rights of Man,* and *The Age of Reason.*

2. *Thomas Paine*—The world's champion of civil and religious liberty, endeared to every lover of freedom; the time will come when his advent will be universally recognized as one of the great epochs in human liberty.

3. *Mental Freedom*—The key to open the portals of Nature, to break the seal of the fountain of Knowledge, to unfold the volume of Truth, to harmonize conflicting opinions, and to expose the hypocrisy, fraud and deception of Church and State.

4. *Education*—Based on the laws of human nature, supported by demonstrated truth and well-known facts, is the only foundation for the glorious superstructure of a true and noble character.

5 *Woman*—If she loves herself she will claim what is right; man, if he loves woman, he will do what is right.

6. *Free Speech and Free Press*—The natural and inalienable rights of every human being, the main pillars of this Republic; any attempt to suppress them whether political, social or ecclesiastical, is a crime against the country and humanity.

7. *Our Co-laborers*—Wherever they are, who celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the great apostle of liberty, Thomas Paine.

Mr. Pares commenced the intellectual exercises by a brief allusion to the works of Thomas Paine, remarking upon the frequency with which they are quoted even by the clergy. Glancing at the achievements of Paine in the service of the nation, and his association with Washington, Jefferson and Lafayette, the speaker characterized him as the apostle of liberty, and a liberal minded philanthropist. The world was his country—to do good his religion. He defended Paine from the charges against his moral character, and rejoiced at what he considered the increasing recognition of his services. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, on rising to respond to the second toast, was received with tempestuous applause. She said it gave her great pleasure once more to celebrate that great event in history, the birth of Thomas Paine. [Applause.] It was a most noble achievement, destined to set the human race free—the declaration of the equality of the human race. That principle must be carried into every day's practice, and all our institutions should be based on it. It should be watched with the eye of a jealous lover. Every selfish consideration, every distinction of sex, country or color, should be overlooked as unworthy of influence when conflicting with the great doctrine of human equality. The most glorious epoch in history was the advent of a noble man. But for him life would be a blank. He propelled the car of progress, and his labors were not lost. Tyranny might crush men, but it could not annihilate principles. [Applause.] We knew no truer nature than Thomas Paine. [Applause.] If indomitable courage, intellect, sound judgment and warm sympathies, patriotism and benevolence, made a great man, then was Thomas Paine a great man. He carried out in practice his motto "The world is my country, and to do good my religion." He sacrificed his personal interest for his principles. He loved to work for nothing, for said he, "I should otherwise lose the spirit and the pride that actuates my labors." He had been the friend of Washington, and we should see how the sons would repay the debt of gratitude contracted by their sires in the times that tried men's souls. The portrait of Paine had been refused a place in the Independence Hall at Philadelphia, contrary to all the dictates of humanity. But, Arnold was a Christian, and Thomas Paine was an infidel. [Sensation.] The intolerance of the Orthodox Church was evinced in that proscription which excommunicated members because they declared that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. But, let them all do their duty to promote universal mental freedom, and the time would come when history, with an impartial hand, would write down Thomas Paine as one who loved his fellow man. [Great applause.]

Mr. Gilbert Vale responded to the fourth toast. He appeared to try the enforcement of the idea of independent thinking, as exhibited in the writings of Thomas Paine.

Dr. Menninger responded to the sixth toast, defending Thomas Paine as the true philanthropist and the champion of Liberty, and deprecating the change in public opinion which branded his memory simply because he loved humanity, and fought for mental religions as well as for civil freedom.

Other speeches followed, after which the company resumed the dance. The festivities lasted until late in the morning.

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A singular marriage was effected in Paris a few weeks since. Some time since, M. Roger (no relation of the celebrated tenor,) of the Theatre Imperial, saw a beautiful female slipper in a shoemaker's shop in the Rue St. Honore. The actor fell violently in love, unseen, with the person for whom it was made, and having discerned the young lady, made her an offer of his hand, and was accepted. The anecdote getting circulation, increased the performer's popularity, and now M. Roger is the lion of the day—or rather night.

## OUR CITY CHARITIES—NO. II.

### The New-York Juvenile Asylum.

In a previous article we have given a sketch of the history and present condition of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, an institution designed to reform those children whom the pressure of want, the power of temptation, or the contagious example and influence of parents or associates, had driven into crime. The work of rescuing these youthful criminals from a career of vice and infamy, and a death ignominious or hopeless, is one of Christian charity, and those who conceived it, and those who, for thirty-six years, have promoted it, well deserve at our hands the meed of praise.

But there is another class of children still more deserving of our sympathy and philanthropic labor. They are more numerous than the youthful criminals, in as much danger of being led into a vicious life; yet, from their more tender age, and their not having, thus far, come under the cognizance of the laws, their case is more hopeful and their future less bedimmed by clouds. We refer to the children whose principal home is upon the streets—especially in the poorer portions of our City—the newsboys, the little street-sweepers, peddlers and beggars, whom we meet at every turn, and whose tattered, filthy garments, and wan, sad, old faces, look up to us so pitifully and imploringly; and not to these only, but to the little ones in the hovels, cellars and garrets of the poor, to whom life has been but a bitter struggle for existence, and who, deprived of their parents by the inexorable hand of death, or the stern necessity of the laws, are pining in hunger and want; to the truant, disobedient and ungovernable children of parents who have assumed a parent's responsibilities without the knowledge or skill to perform them aright; and to those who are already so far on the highway of crime as to indulge in petty pilfering at the command of their parents, the prompting of their own evil propensities, or the suggestion of older rogues.

What shall be done for these children? To leave them thus uncared for, pressed by want and hunger, stimulated to sin by precept and example, and surrounded by temptation, is to suffer them to swell the ranks of the army of criminals, and make our City in a few years a great lazar-house of pollution, villainy, and sin. To deliver them over to the House of Refuge, as at present organized, is to confound the innocent and the guilty, and to affix a stigma on their names, which their character, at least in the eye of the law, does not merit.

The question is a serious and an important one, and the attempt has been made to answer it in two ways, by the philanthropic men and women of our City. One party have taken the position that the family, and especially the family in the country, offer the most efficient and feasible school of reform, and that if these children can be directly transplanted from the street and street life, to moral, virtuous families in the West or elsewhere, they will, with but slight exceptions, become themselves virtuous and moral, and, at the same time, will supply the needed element of labor to the West. This view, urged with great ability and enthusiasm by an eloquent and gifted writer, has found many adherents, and the Society entertaining it has sent out numerous companies of youthful emigrants.

Another party, the supporters, patrons, and advocates of the Juvenile Asylum, while admitting the genial and transforming influence of the family upon the young, even when inclined to wrong-doing, regard the sending such children to the West, without special previous training, as a hazardous experiment. They consider it necessary to congregate them at first in an Asylum, to cleanse them from their filthiness and rags, break up their vicious and improper habits, accustom them to moderate restraint, overcome their vagrant tendencies, give them a rudimentary education, and above all, to influence them, by precept and example, and by the winning power of love, to a life of morality and purity. When, after a longer or shorter period, they deem these objects accomplished, they indenture them to masters at the West or elsewhere, seeking those families for the purpose where they will be under the best of influences.

Of the practical working of the first plan, we will speak at another time; our business is now with the second.

In 1850, the necessity of doing something for the rescue of these poor and unfortunate children weighed so strongly upon the minds of many of our philanthropic citizens, that an application was made, the ensuing Winter, to the Legislature for a charter for a Juvenile Asylum, to be located in the City of New-York. On the 30th of June, 1851, the act of incorporation was passed. The corporators named in the act were Robert B. Minturn, Myndert Van Schaick, Robert M. Stratton, Solomon Jenner, Albert Gilbert, Stewart Brown, Francis R. Tillou, David S. Kennedy, Joseph B. Collins, Benjamin F. Butler, Isaac T. Hopper, Charles Partridge, Luther Bradish, Christopher Y. Wemple, Charles O'Conor, John D. Russ, John Duer, Peter Cooper, Apollos R. Wetmore, Frederick S. Winston, James Kelly, Silas C. Herring, Rensselaer N. Havens, and John W. Edmonds. The charter provided, that whenever it should be proved to the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York that $50,000 had been raised by private subscription for the purposes of said Asylum, the Supervisors should raise $50,000 more by tax, and pay over to the managers of the Asylum toward the erection of the necessary buildings, &c., for the Asylum, and required the same Board to pay a sum, not exceeding $40 per annum, for each child belonging in the County, and the Commissioners of Emigration to pay the same sum for those children chargeable upon their funds. This allowance was raised, in 1851, to $60, and, in 1858, to $75, on the part of the Supervisors. As the original sum of $100,000 was found insufficient for the erection of suitable buildings and the purchase of the necessary grounds for the institution, two further grants of $20,000 each were made in 1856 and 1858, on condition of raising equal sums by subscription. This condition was more than complied with, and up to the present time there have been expended upon the buildings and grounds the sum of $160,000 aside from the cost of furniture. The Asylum was opened on the 10th of January, 1853, in leased buildings on Fifty-fifth-street.

The plan adopted by the founders of the Asylum, and incorporated in their charter, contemplated two distinct yet harmonious establishments—the House of Reception, where the children should be first sent by the magistrates, and where they should be retained ten days, or, if necessary, longer, until it was ascertained whether their parents, guardians or friends would take them away and provide for them, and where they might be clothed, and in some cases partially civilized, before being sent to the Asylum, which was to be the place of training for such as were not speedily discharged. The House of Reception has occupied rented premises, first in Grand-street, and afterwards in West Thirteenth-street, until about a year since, when they removed into the commodious building, No. 71 West Thirteenth-street, erected by the Managers at a cost for building and grounds of about $40,000. The Asylum is a massive building of blue granite, somewhat too prison-like in its external appearance, situated on One-hundred-and-Seventy-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and occupying an elevated site near that of the old Fort Washington. It has a front of 150 feet, two wings, each 75 feet in length and 46 in breadth, and a central extension, 82 feet deep and 43 feet in width. A brick wall incloses play-grounds for both sexes. The whole cost of the buildings, up to the present time, has been $120,000. It was first occupied in April, 1856.

For the first four or five years of its history, owing to the want of suitable accommodations, the difficulty of preserving order and preventing escapes, in the insecure condition of the buildings occupied, and the obstacles to be surmounted in carrying out the details of a system hitherto untried, at least in this country, the success of the Asylum was not all its friends had hoped; but since its removal to its new buildings, under other and more encouraging auspices, it has already attained to a good degree of prosperity, and is fast taking its place among the best institutions of its class in the country.

Our readers will pardon us for introducing a few details which are indispensable to the proper understanding of its plan of operations. We will begin with the House of Reception. Children are committed to the Juvenile Asylum, and sent to the House of Reception for the following causes: 1. UNFORTUNATE—that is, when, owing to the crimes or intemperance of the parents, they are left unprovided for. These children are not usually criminally inclined; many of them are very interesting and intelligent children. Of this class, 212 were committed the past year. 2. BAD—that is, ungovernable and disobedient. These are usually committed at the request of parents; 233 were brought to the House of Reception last year. 3. BEGGARS. 4. TRUANT—usually brought by parents to the magistrate. Of the former there were 77, and of the latter, 49, committed the past year. 5. VAGRANTS—street-children, sleeping on boxes, in areas, or wagons, at night, and having no home. Of these there were 125. 6. PETTY PILFERERS—of whom there were 166. Of the whole number, 862, thus committed, 389, nearly one half, were discharged, either by the magistrates or the Committee, after a few days' detention. Nineteen escaped, of whom more than one-half were recaptured, and, as the law provides, sent to the House of Refuge—escape being a criminal offence. Three hundred and fifty-five were sent to the Asylum in One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street; 63 per cent. were children of foreigners. Let us now take a boy, and follow him through the House of Reception to the Asylum. He comes to the office of Mr. PARDY, the Superintendent, in charge of a policeman, a little dirty urchin, shuffling along in shoes a world too wide, but with ample holes for ventilation, through some of which one or more exceedingly black toes peep out. His apology for a coat has evidently done long service on a much larger frame than his; it is tied close around his neck with a string, and there are strong suspicions of the absence of a shirt; coat and trowsers are both as ragged as they well can be, and through their tatters there are glimpses of a skin somewhat whiter than his face or hands. He wears a downcast look, and two streaks of a lighter hue than the rest of his cheeks, indicating that he has recently shed some tears. "What has he been doing?" asks the Superintendent. "Oh," answers the policeman carelessly, "he is a street boy; has pilfered a little, I believe." The Superintendent asks his name, and sends him to the bath-room. Here he undergoes a scrubbing, and is clothed in a clean, plain, neat suit. He returns to the Superintendent, a fair, pleasant-looking boy, and with a much more cheerful countenance than when he entered the House. After a few inquiries about his parentage and history, he is dismissed, and permitted to play with the other boys, if it is not school hours. At supper time he has a plain, wholesome meal, probably the best he has eaten for months; and for the first time, possibly, in years, he sleeps on a bed. The sensation is new to him, and he is restless—but is told to be still, and in two or three nights finds himself liking it. In the morning, if it is found that he has acquired, in his street life, any vicious or unbecoming habits, he is kindly admonished. This may be sufficient, but the probability is it will not be. He will be very likely to transgress again, and if he does he is again admonished, and told that for a third offence he will be punished. This he does not believe, for he has been used to threats all his life; but his comrades tell him that he had better be careful, for if he is promised a whipping, he will surely get it. He transgresses again, and he is punished, but not at the time of committing the offence, nor even in anger. He is made to feel that it is a painful duty on the part of the Superintendent, and that it is a serious thing for himself, not in the pain inflicted, but in the wrong and injury he does to himself by incurring it from those who love him and would do him good. One such punishment is usually sufficient. He has found those who care for him, and his self respect is raised. The rod is but sparingly used, and a day of bread and water is the only other punishment at the House of Reception. He enters the school and is taught to read, if he has not already learned. Portions of the Scriptures, such, for instance, as the commandments, the Lord's prayer, the third chapter of Proverbs, &c., he commits to memory, and learns to sing and chant hymns, whose simple and appropriate language is alike adapted to his understanding and condition. On the Sabbath he finds himself in a Sunday-school class, taught by a devoted Christian woman, whom sympathy for erring and neglected childhood has impelled to leave the abode of wealth and luxury to impart instruction to him and his fellows. His child-heart throbs with new emotions and ideas; hope rises in his breast; he will yet be somebody, and the "real ladies" that come to teach him shall not have cause to be ashamed of him. The time has come, for this boy and others with him, to be transferred to the Asylum. Let us also visit it, and see what we can learn of its management.

From the first organization of the Juvenile Asylum, its Board of Managers have taken the position that it was to be regarded as a home and not as a prison. They have been careful, therefore, to avoid, both in the construction and management, everything which might give to the children any idea of stern prison-like restraint. This view of the proper character of the Asylum has been made still more prominent under the administration of the present Superintendent. There are no punishment cells, a plain brick wall, easily scaled, incloses the play-grounds for the children, and a partition wall separates those of the one sex from the other. In the school-room and the dining-room, the two sexes meet. Their studies are pursued together, they recite in the same classes. The dormitories are not cells but large, well-ventilated, pleasant rooms, where fifty or seventy-five beds are placed together. If the children are sick, there are three or four hospital rooms, where kind and attentive female nurses watch over them. The school hours are the same as in the public schools, viz.: Six hours daily, except Wednesday and Saturday, and all the teachers, except the principal, are females—women who regard this work as their mission, and who engage in it because they love it. Throughout the establishment, wherever it is possible to do so, the influence of well-educated, earnest, devoted Christian women is brought to bear upon the children. Believing that in the low physical condition in which the greater part of the children are brought to the Institution, an abundance of nourishing food and ample sleep are necessary to bring up the system to a healthy tone, Dr. BROOKS provides a liberal amount of plain but nutritious food, meat, in some form, once a day, good white bread, soups, &c., and sends the children to bed at 6 o'clock in Winter and 8 o'clock in Summer.

The hours of rising are 6 o'clock in Summer, and 7 o'clock in Winter. Under this regimen, the children improve in health and strength very rapidly. Two or three hours a day are devoted to play in the open air, except in bad weather, when they occupy large play-rooms on the ground floor. The punishments are few and slight; the Superintendent regards the inculcation of high moral principles of action, both by precept and example, as a more efficient plan for eradicating vicious or heedless habits and practices, than frequent or severe punishments. Every boy is addressed as "My son," and every girl as "My daughter," and all are encouraged to confide to him and to their teachers and matron their errors and their sorrows. It is the constant aim of the Superintendent and teachers to become as thoroughly acquainted with the character and habits of thought and feeling of each child in the Asylum as possible. That they cannot do this *fully* will be evident when we say that the present number of children is 430; that the average for the past year is 375, and that the average stay in the Institution is only one year; but they make a nearer approach to it than would be deemed possible by one who had not witnessed the mutual confidence which exists between the children and their teachers. The instruction in the School is very thorough, and the children have a clearer understanding of what they learn than the children of the same age in most of our public schools. We should have stated before, that the legal limits of age, within which the Asylum may receive children, are from seven to fourteen years, and, judging from their appearance, we should say a large majority were under twelve. The effort to convey moral instruction, in such forms as shall impress it most favorably and forcibly upon the mind, is never intermitted. The Superintendent by simple, familiar lectures, enforces upon the children some important practical truth. At one time, taking the words "Yes" and "No" as his theme, he inculcates firm resistance to temptation and ready consent to good influences. At another, by an anecdote—and, if a humorous one, so much the better—he fixes in their minds some moral truth. The lessons, the songs, the recitations in concert, all have the same aim, not made offensively prominent, but all tending to impress principles upon their minds which shall remain there and bear fruit in after years. The system of grades and of incentives to well-doing by rewards or honors is entirely discarded by Dr. BROOKS. The children are taught that they should do right because it is right, and because it will please God and good men; not because it will procure them better food, honors, medals or a larger amount of pocket-money. The only incentive beyond this which is held up to them is that of a home in the West, where, in process of time, they may become good and substantial citizens, and, in their turn, perhaps aid in rescuing from degradation and misery those, who, like themselves, are cast upon the public charity. It is not reasonable to expect that these children, whose early associations have been often with the vicious, hardened and wayward, will, even under the benign influences by which they are surrounded, all become saints; certainly not at once. Some are naturally perverse; some vacillating and easily influenced to do wrong; others, with a general desire to do well, are, at times, overcome by temptations to sins, to which they have formerly been addicted, such as lying, theft, &c. All these require patience and persevering effort on the part of their teachers to lead them in the right way, to strengthen them in right principles, to aid them in resisting easily-besetting sins, and to encourage them, if they have fallen, to try again, and not despair. Let us give an instance of this: A boy, in many respects hopeful and promising, but who had been addicted to pilfering before being committed to the Asylum, sees one of the officers of the Institution put fifty cents in his overcoat pocket, and, shortly after, hang up the coat in a room to which this boy has access. The temptation to take the money comes upon him, and, unaccustomed to resist powerful temptation, he yields to it—but his conscience is sufficiently awakened to trouble him and make him unhappy; the theft is discovered, but the guilty party is not suspected. Indeed suspicion falls upon another boy, who, however, is able to clear himself. At once the boys of his division propose that their pockets should be searched; but, before this can be done, the offender, with tears running down his cheeks, goes up to the teacher, confesses his sin, and restores the money. The case is reported to the Superintendent, who sends for the boy, and draws from him, by kind questioning, the whole story of his temptation and fall. He is satisfied that he is really penitent, and, after explaining to him very clearly why theft is wrong, he dismisses him. That day the lecture is on yielding to temptation. No special reference is made to his case, but the poor boy, oppressed with the consciousness of his guilt in yielding to the tempter, weeps bitterly, and can only be comforted by receiving the assurances of the Superintendent's forgiveness, and imploring the pardon of that God whose commandment he has broken. Giving these evidences of repentance, he is not made to feel that his teachers have lost confidence in him. He is trusted again, and nobly does he justify that trust. Is not this treatment more likely to reform him than a whipping or confinement in a cell? It has been said, and by persons whose experience entitles their opinions to some respect, that "the moral air of 'an asylum' is a kind of hot-house air; and the qualities which appear to thrive are often artificial, and wither at the first contact with the air of the outside world. People who employ these children afterwards, complain, we find, not so much of open vices as of habits of deceit, weakness of principle, and secret vices." Now, while acknowledging the large experience of the author of this statement with street children, we cannot agree with him as to the results of the instruction we have detailed. The influence of the law of love, in eradicating evil habits, and implanting good motives and the power of resisting temptation, is far greater than that of severity; and taking the families of any portion of our country, East or West, as they will average, we do not believe that in one of a hundred will as healthful and moral influence be exerted as that which controls and moulds the characters of these children in the asylum.

It is the practice of the managers of the Juvenile Asylum to send out, from time to time, companies of their best children to the West, to be there indentured to such masters as, from the most careful inquiry, they regard suited to have the charge of such children. Six years of experience have increased their caution and watchfulness in this matter, and they now require such guarantees on the part of the masters as will, in their judgment, most conduce to the good of their wards. Regular reports are required both from the children and their masters, and the agent of the asylum visits the greater part of the children when making his trips to locate new companies. In this way, very few are lost sight of, and the results thus far, in the case of those indentured within two years past, are very gratifying. From 80 to 85 per cent., (the officers say more,) are doing well; not merely avoiding imprisonment, but conducting themselves as well as children of Christian families generally. Of those who have turned out badly from the companies of the last two years, none are known to be in prison; some have run away, one or two have been guilty of theft, and several of habitual falsehood; but the whole number of those reported "*bad*," is not over five per cent. of the number sent out.

The average annual expense, per head, of the children in the two establishments, the Asylum and House of Reception, for the past year, is $95 39. From this there is no deduction to be made for the proceeds of the labor of the children. A few of the older boys, labor upon the land belonging to the Asylum, and others engage in some of the household duties connected with the two Houses. The girls and boys are both taught to mend their clothing, and their underclothing is made by the girls. The managers do not consider the labor of the children as of anything more than incidental importance; and they assign sufficient reasons for making no special provision for industrial occupation—the youth and physical condition of the children, the shortness of the time they spend in the Institution, the necessity of bestowing upon them what education they can, the inappropriateness of the only kinds of mechanical employment in which they could engage to fit them for farm labor, for which most of them are destined, and the general unprofitableness of unskilled labor, especially of children.

We admit the validity of these reasons, as affecting mechanical employment, but if the somewhat rocky grounds of the Asylums could be reduced to a more arable condition, and a few acres more added, we believe the children might be advantageously employed in market gardening, or in the care of animals, who might be fed by the soiling process, and furnish to the Asylum a supply of milk and beef, and to the children a familiarity with animals which would be of great service to them subsequently.

The expense, per head, appears large, but it is not really so as compared with other institutions and other methods of providing for these children. The House of Refuge reports the annual expense, after deducting the amount received for labor, (which should rather, we think, be considered as interest upon the capital invested,) as from $50 to $60; but the children are retained for an average period of more than three years, and the aggregate expense to the City, of each child, is from $150 to $180. The Children's Aid Society send children West, without previous training, at an expense of $12 to $15; but, of those thus sent, many return to the City, and become again chargeable to it, either at the Juvenile Asylum or House of Refuge; and others, in very considerable numbers, become beggars, loafers or marauders, either in the towns where they are sent, or the Western cities. Not fifty per cent. remain where they are placed, and grow up as producers and permanent citizens to add by their trade, or the products of their toil, to the wealth of the great City which bore the expense of their deportation.

For the reformation of the youthful criminals of our City, the system of the House of Refuge is, perhaps, the most judicious; for the removal of the virtuous poor, and the children uncontaminated with street vices, the plan of the Children's Aid Society has many advantages; but for the street children, the offspring of the vicious, intemperate and degraded—the little vagrants, beggars and pilferers, we regard the plan adopted by the Juvenile Asylum as decidedly the best yet proposed, most efficient in saving the children, most just to the communities to which they are sent, and most economical, in the end, for the City.

## FROM JAMAICA.

### Prorogation of the Legislature—The Dispute between the Governor and the Assembly—Soulouque and his Plans—Health and Shipping.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.

Since the date of my last letter the Jamaica Legislature has been prorogued. The quarrel between the Assembly and the Governor has been patched up without either party backing down. His Excellency declares—and the letter of the Constitution, as well as the opinions of the law-officers of the Crown, are in his favor—that the right of originating money grants rests with him. The Assembly, on the other hand, contend that the clause of the Constitution in question was intended to deprive individual members of the House of the right to originate money grants, but that the power to do so, by a Committee of the Whole, remained intact. Though a majority of the Assembly support their own rights and privileges in the matter, the question at issue threatened so seriously to affect the credit of the Island that they gave way, and consented to maintain the principle contended for in a series of resolutions, without making the usual supplies contingent upon its settlement. It remains, therefore, an open question for future dispute.

The rumors in circulation about SOULOUQUE's intention of going back to Hayti are utterly without foundation. He remains a peaceable resident of this dilapidated city, and is likely to continue so till he dies. Within a few days past he has changed his domicil on King street, and, I understand, has taken a long lease of his new home in consideration of a reduction in the rent of $3 per month. The old chap, in spite of hidden piles of money, is rather mean, and the aristocracy of Jamaica, who called upon him when he first arrived, have now cut his acquaintance. They found that his domestic arrangements were on a cheap and nasty scale, and that the ex-Empress was not over cleanly in her person. I am sure that no such accusation can be brought against His Majesty. He comes out on his door-step every evening, and looks like a splendid specimen of Cumberland coal, brilliant and fresh from the mine. He accepts with intense satisfaction the homage of a bow, often rendered him by the passers-by, and, in return, he invariably takes off his hat, *à la mode Française*. His associates, I am afraid, are not of a very elevated rank, socially, politically, or mentally considered. He himself looks witless enough, and his physiognomy does not indicate any determination of character or ferocity of disposition. I take him to be a very weak and a very vain old fellow, without the courage to say boo to a goose, and the very last man in the world to attempt to regain his sceptre if any fighting was to be done beforehand.

The health of the Island is not as good as we could wish. There is a great deal of fever prevailing in Kingston, but I wonder the city is ever free from pestilence, with the streets in such a filthy condition.

American vessels arrived—*Sea-Lark*, from New-York; *Dew-Drop* and *Clifton*, from New-Orleans. Sailed—*Princetown*, for New-York; and *Jane Madison*, for Baltimore.

There is a movement on foot to make this the dépôt of the West India steamers, of which there are five lines, instead of St. Thomas. It would certainly be hailed with gratitude by European travelers, for St. Thomas is a most pestilential hole, in which a vessel cannot enter for a day without losing some of her passengers and crew from yellow fever.

The Jamaica sugar crop of the present year is favorable, and there is reason to expect that the exports of 1860 will largely exceed those of 1859. Business, in consequence, is reviving.

## ARIZONA AND SONORA.

### The Affair of Stone and Pesquiera—Detailed Narrative of the Whole Transaction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, Arizona, Sunday, Jan. 1, 1860.

While in Guaymas, some time since, I obtained copies of some of the documents relating to the expulsion of Capt. STONE and party by Gov. PESQUIERA. It is well known that the party under Capt. STONE were organized in accordance with a contract of J. B. JECKER & Co. with the Central Government of Mexico, having for its object "the exploration, survey and measurement of the public domain of the States of Sinaloa and Sonora," the expense to be paid by a per centage of the public lands.

In consequence of delays, such as might from many causes occur, the Commission did not commence its labors until the latter part of the year 1857, shortly after the massacre of CRABB and his ill-fated party, at a time when public sentiment was exceedingly hostile to everything American. Well-armed parties, under instructions from the Chief of Commission, landed at different points on the coast, and wherever practicable penetrated into the interior.

The difficulties to be met and overcome were numerous. It was an American commission, and, owing to the fillibuster movements of WALKER and others, and to the treatment which Sonorians had received in California, the people were prepared to receive anything American in an unfriendly manner. Moreover, all those accused of being concerned in inviting CRABB to the country endeavored to disseminate the idea that it was a fillibuster movement, and, there is reason to believe, incited the Indians to hostility; while another hostile element was the fraudulency of many of the land titles.

As far as these open enemies were concerned, the Commission—never hoping to gain their friendship—cared only to enforce their respect, and in this have been completely successful. In no instance has any member of the Commission, officially or otherwise, received any but the most courteous and respectful treatment, even at times when open hostilities were hourly expected. As regards the feelings of the large majority of the people, such a change has taken place that to be known as a member of Capt. STONE's Commission is a passport to friendly treatment in any part of the State.

Notwithstanding the many obstacles and almost insurmountable difficulties, the Commission continued its labors up to the 17th day of May, 1859, when the Prefect of the District of Guaymas issued an order directing Capt. S. and party *to leave the State in forty days*, such order being in open violation of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Capt. STONE's reply is on file in the United States Consul's office at Guaymas. While he protests against the right of the Governor of Sonora to expel him and his party, he at the same time obeys the order, and quietly takes up his march to the American line. I give you his reply in full.

OFFICE CHIEF OF COMMISSION,
GUAYMAS, May 18, 1859.

*To the Hon. Prefect of the District of Guaymas:*

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt this evening of your Honor's respected letter of yesterday, inserting an order from his Excellency the Governor to the effect that your Honor shall cause Sr. CARLOS P. STONE and the other persons composing the Commission, etc., to leave the States of Sonora and Sinaloa within a prudent term.

I also notice that your Honor prescribed the term of forty days within which said order must be complied with, and that you also desire me to communicate said order to the various members of this Commission.

Although my comrades and I are fully sensible of having strictly complied with the laws of the land during our residence here, of having done nothing which could in any manner have justified complaint against us, either by the authorities or people of the State; although fully aware that his Excellency the Governor has exceeded his powers in thus ordering foreigners from the country; although fully aware that the order is in open violation of the solemn treaty between the Government of Mexico and that of the country of which I have the honor to be a citizen; although compliance with this order will entail heavy pecuniary loss upon myself and others—yet, following the peaceful course we have ever pursued, and not wishing to add anything to the present disturbed condition of affairs in the State, I and my comrades will promptly retire from a country of which the Governor retracts the hospitality which thirteen months since he voluntarily offered, in an official communication published to the world; and we abandon the interests for which we have, while residing here, (trusting in the promises of his Excellency, and the solemn stipulations of treaties between our country and Mexico,) expended our money and our labor.

That we may be able with dispatch and peacefully to return to our country, I respectfully request that your honor will be pleased to issue to me a passport for myself and twenty-five companions, hence to the northern limits of Sonora. Taking this occasion to thank your Honor, and large numbers of the people of Sonora, for the very many acts of personal kindness received by us at their and your hands,

I subscribe myself with much respect,

Your obedient servant, CHAS. P. STONE.

Capt. STONE and party arrived on the frontier within the prescribed forty days—(not forty days in the wilderness.) Capt. S. immediately left for Washington, and placed our Government in possession of the facts. The Secretary of State, I presume, instructed our honorable Minister in Mexico to put the Mexican Government in possession of the information.

The Juarez Government at once issued orders to the Governor of Sonora, to not only permit Capt. STONE and party to enter Sonora, but directed him to give the party protection; at the same time acknowledging that the contract had been fully complied with, and that STONE should or might continue the survey in accordance with the contract, as made by JECKER & Co., of whom STONE is the representative.

In October, Capt. R. S. EWELL, of the Army, was commissioned as special bearer of dispatches to Gov. PESQUIERA, having instructions from our Government to demand that "the Commission" engaged in the survey should be allowed to resume their labors, and without molestation, in accordance with the order of the Central Government, a copy of which was sent our Minister as evidence of the recognition of the contract with JECKER & Co. The sloop-of-war *St. Mary* was also ordered to cruise in and about the Gulf of California, and the commander, Capt. PORTER, was directed to enter his protest against the expulsion and to demand a revocation of the offensive order. On the 15th of October Gov. PESQUIERA acknowledges the receipt of the protest, and informs Capt. PORTER that the matter will be referred to the Central Government; at the same time he verbally informs Capt. P. that the Commission *may* return, intimating that the order of expulsion did not emanate from him, but from the Prefect of the District of Guaymas. This, however, was a prevarication, as the records will show. On this insinuation being made public, the father of the Prefect, JUAN A. ROBINSON, (the Prefect being absent,) addressed a letter to the Governor, setting forth the facts. To this the Governor replied that the order *was* the official act of the Government of the State of Sonora.

As Capt. P. was not experienced in Mexican diplomacy he suffered himself to be duped by the officers of Sonora, and to consider official a verbal acknowledgment of certain rights of American citizens which could be reiterated or denied at pleasure.

On the arrival of Capt. E. he was advised by PORTER that the affair was settled, and that he was anxiously awaiting the return of "the Commission." In the letter informing Capt. E. of the settlement, he used the following language: "Upon Gov. PESQUIERA's arrival at this place, a conference was held with him and the matter satisfactorily adjusted. Capt. STONE and his party to be placed in the same position they held before the expulsion."

This declaration, emanating from an officer of our Government, acting under instructions, was a sufficient reason for Capt. E. to withhold his protests and demands, not again opening the subject—assuming, as he well might, that PORTER was acting understandingly.

These documents were of course placed in the hands of Mr. WHITING, the gentleman who, during the absence of Capt. STONE, is in the charge of the Commission; he at once decided not to accept this verbal revocation of an official order, assuming that he had no more right to return to Sonora than the party had to remain after the promulgation of the order of expulsion. In Mr. WHITING's reply he respectfully informs Capt. PORTER that he cannot return with the party without the order is officially revoked. No sensible man would risk the interests of the Commission one day in Sonora, without a perfect and full understanding that they were not to be molested, and that they were to be protected in strict conformity to the orders of the Government of the Central States of Mexico.

All these facts have been placed before Gen. CASS, who, it is to be hoped, will take some action in the matter. Gentlemen of the Commission are now awaiting a reply.

While there may be a difference of opinion as to the benefits the public may derive from the fulfillment of this contract, there can be but one opinion as to the course our Government should adopt. It is to be presumed they will sustain the interests of the American citizens, driven from Sonora in open violation of treaty stipulations.

An American resident of Sonora thus writes:

"And here let me pay a deserved tribute to the character and disposition of the much-abused people of Sonora. I presume not one entertains the idea that Mexicans are naturally friendly to Americans in a political point of view. In every instance it can, I think, be shown that their friendship may be traced to interest or necessity, and it is always the party not in power who are favorably disposed. Hence, we see that in the contest now being waged for the supremacy in Mexico, the Constitutional Party, so called, are expected to favor American interests; whereas, in Sonora and the adjoining States, the Conservative Party are, as a general thing, those who favor annexation. Nevertheless it is universally acknowledged that the people of Sonora, as individuals, both rich and poor, have invariably shown themselves hospitable, kind, and even friendly to all respectable Americans, whom they did not regard as fillibusters."

## FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

### Progress of the Slave-Trade—The Slavers Prospering.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

FERNANDO Po, Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

I write you in great haste, to go by the English mail *via* Bonny, the steamer having been reported as now in sight, outside the harbor. The Spanish vessels stationed here (three in number) are dressed with flags in honor of the birth-day of Prince ALPHONSE, the heir apparent to the throne. A salute was fired at noon, and answered by the U. S. steamer *Sumpter*, now here from a cruise on the coast. She brings the news of the escape of the *Wanderer*, with 300 slaves on board; also the *Cygnet*, with more than 600.

The U. S. sloop *Portsmouth* had captured and sent home the brig *Emily*, on or about the 8th inst. She had no slaves on board, and therefore lacked the principal evidence to condemn her.

The English steamer-of-war *Spitfire*, when off Whydah, the 20th ult., took the American brig *J. Harris*, after a long chase. She was sent to Sierra Leone. Her cargo numbered 517.

The *Orion* was lying in the Congo the 20th inst., having been overhauled off Kabinda by the United States steamer *Mystic*. The captain, mates, and all the crew but three, were sick with fever. She was released, after a thorough examination and four days' detention; but, had she had eight hours' further time, she would have taken in a cargo of 1,000 slaves, and got safely off the coast. The American brig *Tavanier* was taken by the English steamer *Viper*, off a factory twenty miles south of the Congo, and sent to "St. Helena."

There has been a fine monument erected on the southern point at the mouth of the Congo, within the past two months, to the memory of the Portuguese discoverer of the river, DIEGO CAM. It is built of marble and granite, about ten feet high, and is surmounted by a cross. It forms a conspicuous landmark for vessels entering the river.

There is a French slave or *apprentice* factory on the northern bank, twelve miles from the mouth of the river. It has been said that the French officers, although exceedingly polite and willing to oblige, will not allow any person to visit their factories or ships, but I have since seen officers of the American ships who have received invitations to visit, at any time agreeable to them. Laboring under this mistake I made no attempt to gain any further information, by a personal inspection of them, while at the Congo. On my return, however, I shall visit that factory, as well as others, and will write you from St. Paul de Loando, giving a history of my visit.

The slave-trade on the coast is in a very flourishing condition, and will so continue as long as the demand continues. The factories or barracoons average one to every twenty miles of coast, from Cape Palmas to Loando. The owners of vessels engaged in the trade calculate that if even three out of four vessels are captured by the cruisers here or in the Gulf, the fourth will pay for their loss, and leave a handsome profit besides.

The English surveying steamer *Rainbow* is lying here, detained from a final exploring tour up the River Niger. She was fired upon by the natives inland, and Mr. KIRKPATRICK was killed, and another officer severely wounded. She had on board a horse and two sheep, as presents from a native Queen to the Queen of England. They are now in the hands of the Commercial Agent for delivery to the steamer to England.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto* was spoken off the Congo; all well on board. The flag-ship *Constellation* was lying at anchor in the Congo. Z.

### Affairs on the Coast of Congo.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
Off the mouth of Congo River,
West Coast of Africa, Monday, Nov. 14, 1859.

Arriving at Monrovia, Liberia, Oct. 25, we left the same place Nov. 1, for Congo River, in compliance with Commodorial orders. The *Constellation* left Monrovia for the lower "Coast" Oct. 26. We now look daily for her arrival here, expecting beside her, the vessels of the United States African squadron, it being the intention of Commodore INMAN to have a congregation of the vessels of the same, at this point.

Our stay at Monrovia was short, but passably agreeable; our reception by the people, kind. America in Africa was glad to see America afloat. Essentially American in feeling, the people of Monrovia welcome gladly every new-comer from your side of the water as one from home, for such they will persist in regarding the land of their birth. A voice from home is as sweet music to the dweller in Africa; of this we had sure evidence in our intercourse with Liberians.

There is but little news of interest to communicate concerning affairs in the African Republic. There was, I may say, at the time of our visit, but little doing in the way of trade, excepting that in rice, the crops of which have been enormously heavy this season. Large quantities may be procured at very low rates. Little is doing in palm-oil and camwood, the two great staples of the country. It is useless for me to repeat the cry of increased trade and export; this has been heard the world over, from Liberia. It needs no prophet's ken to foresee its great future importance. Reiteration on this score is uncalled for, for that would not in the least influence Americans to assist in encouraging a rapidly growing trade with our only colony—a trade which foreign nations are only too glad to get the benefits of.

Considerable feeling has of late been made manifest throughout the Colony, in consequence of the levying of extra duties and charges upon the Liberian brig *Eusebia N. Kage* and her cargo of Liberian productions. The circumstances connected with this vessel I presume your readers are familiar with. Contending rightly that they have a right to a just reciprocity in trade, if not in feeling, the Liberians regard the reception of the *Eusebia N. Kage* as an evidence of a disposition to discourage—on the part of our Government—amicable, friendly feeling and intercourse. The question of non-recognition by the United States Government has been heretofore a subject of bitter complaint; an act like the above-mentioned does not aid to quench the flame of dissatisfaction. Doubtless the next Liberian hulk with a cargo of African productions will find its way to an English mart. The discouragements of our Government, and the encouragement of the British Government, will doubtless do its work. The complete isolation and cutting-off from us of Liberian interests is not a thing of the far future; the *home* tie will not always be binding.

A summing up of the affairs of the colony would be, briefly, peace and prosperity within its borders. Its agricultural interests—which are *the* interests—are in as flourishing a condition as it is possible for them to well be under the circumstances. Contentment and happiness are the heritage of this people of the African Republic. Long may it so be.

Yesterday, Nov. 13, we spoke the U. S. S. *Portsmouth*. She was just up from St. Paul de Loando, and was cruising around the mouth of this river, so notorious in the history of the slave trade—on the look-out for a slaver now supposed to be in this quarter of the globe. All hands generally well. Speaking of slavers reminds me of the fact, that during our run to this place from Monrovia, we chased and overhauled the brig *Gebasser*, of Charleston, S. C. Boarding her, she proved to be a *very* suspicious vessel, and there was little doubt in the minds of any of us of her being a slaver; yet from same cause or other she was allowed to go her way, rejoicing no doubt at her lucky escape.

The United States ship *Portsmouth* has made one capture and sent her home. She met the *Faremier*, of New-York, in charge of an English lieutenant, having been captured by a British cruiser. She had a full cargo of slaves aboard. The notorious *Orion*—so lately condemned and sent home from this coast—is now in this vicinity, trying to get a cargo of negroes. Activity is the order of the day in the slave trade. Four vessels have lately left with full cargoes.

Yours, H. C. V.

### Slavery Extension and Equal Rights.

BARNWELL C. H., So. Ca., Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1860.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I perceive that Hon. Mr. RAYMOND in his Union speech in the Empire State goes severely against any interference with Slavery in those States *in which it now exists*. That is all very well. But he shirks the main question, and that is the matter of Slavery extension into the Territories. He does not say plainly that no Slave States shall hereafter be admitted into the Confederacy, but I think he means it. Now, there is precisely where the shoe pinches. If that policy is a foregone conclusion with the North, the Union must go. Will he let us hear from him?

EQUALITY.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

### Curious Debt-paying Habits—Dashaway Progress and Peculiarities—Dancers All—Hackett and Anderson—Our Reading Facilities—New-Year's Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 2, 1860.

We pay our debts as we go. Gov. LATHAM steps into the Gubernatorial Chair, to-day, finding in the Treasurer's strong box beside him a good half million cash in hand. In San Francisco the policy of giving a note for the payment of debts contracted in accordance with the recognized policy of the city, but for which no funds have been appropriated, seems to be an unknown proceeding. The Public Schools, for instance, had precisely the same amount voted them this year as last by the State Legislature. But, after the appropriations were made, certain purchasers of city scrip, which represented the tallings of several years' trifling debts, and which was not payable for some time yet, got a law passed appropriating the first moneys received by the Board of Education to the redemption of their scrip—which reduces the funds available for School purposes just $20,000. In this emergency the Board never for a moment dream of asking the Legislature to come to their assistance, but roll together several classes into one, suspend the Chinese School, and put the whole system upon just that footing of expenditures which will leave the Board without a dollar indebtedness at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1860.

The Dashaways were just a year old yesterday. They celebrated their second birthday with speeches, songs and a new haul of members. Their origin, you may remember, was in an engine-house, where five or six dashed away their cups and went in for a new life of total abstinence from everything intoxicating. In twelve months they have gathered 2,400 members, of whom very few after six months' trial have availed themselves of their privilege of withdrawing, and the black list, as I have already written, is remarkably brief. By hoisting a flag on their hall, they can rally 25 members at any hour of the day. Whenever a man suddenly agrees to sign the pledge, up goes the flag, a quorum (25) assemble, and down goes his name. During the present month, they hold meetings twice a day—at noon and at 7½ o'clock in the evening—for the purpose of accommodating penitent drinkers, of whom they anticipate a large gathering in. The Dashaways are a most curious people—as earnest as if life depended on their behavior, as full of zeal as in the first month of their life. In thirteen States, in Oregon, Washington Territory and Columbia, even in Europe, they have branch Societies established.

Of all countries, out of France, I think California must lead as a people of dancers. They dance everywhere—at their school reunions, at their social festivals, at their Sunday School gatherings. I do not learn, however, that the Presbyterians and Methodists unite in this custom, but the Episcopalians and Unitarians never omit it. At the last Sunday evening Dashaway meeting, one of the speakers urged the people to teach their children dancing, and he was warmly applauded.

Theatrically, the arrival of Baron HACKETT—your New-York *Falstaff*—is the sensation. He opens his engagement at the American to-night. Prof. ANDERSON, at MAGUIRE's, with the same list of witcheries and soceries that used to fill Tripler Hall, is drawing immensely. Standing-room is hard to be obtained after more than a week of repetitions.

Don't imagine us short of good miscellaneous reading. At the nightly book-auctions, New-York and Philadelphia books sell at less than New-York auction prices. Our Mercantile Library has a collection of 12,000 volumes, well selected and valuable. The Odd Fellows' Library has 6,000 volumes; the Mechanics' Institute has 2,700 volumes on mechanics and natural history, and the school libraries are rapidly growing.

It is New-Year's day—speaking secularly; no papers are issued, our shops, banks and offices are closed, and everybody is making calls. You would imagine yourself at home if here to-day, only the callers are in the saddle, not in the buggy, the weather is April, not January, and the rumble over planks replaces the rattle of stone pavements.

The *Champion* has arrived, but the Vanderbilt mail steamer still lags behind—now eight days in the rear of the opposition boat! GLAUCUS.

### The Hartford Convention Defended.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I regret to see in your editorial columns of this morning, a revival of the old accusation against the "Hartford Convention," in the following words:

"The New-England States sought, in 1811-12, to express their disapproval of the war with England by demonstrations precisely similar to those which Virginia, the Carolinas and Mississippi are now contemplating. The Hartford Convention was called for the express purpose of forming a confederation to resist the further prosecution of hostilities. President MADISON treated the movement in a way that has established a salutary and useful precedent, but one which, we hope, will never have to be followed, by dispatching Gen. LINCOLN to Hartford, with orders to arrest the members of the Convention upon the commission of the first overt act of treason."

I had not supposed it possible that so high an authority as the TIMES could, at this day, make statements thus wide of the truth, and so completely contrary to notorious facts, as are embodied in this paragraph. The Hartford Convention was not "*called for the express purpose of forming a confederation to resist the further prosecution of hostilities*"—nor for any similar purpose. I challenge you or any other authority, to produce evidence to substantiate, or even give color, to this heinous accusation. And to meet it, conclusively, and in few words, permit me to make an extract from the testimony of the late ROGER MINOT SHERMAN, on oath, in the case of the *State of Connecticut* versus *Whitman Mead*, which was tried at Fairfield, January, 1831, and which has been often published.

Toward the close of the testimony, in which Mr. SHERMAN stated fully and frankly the objects, as well as the proceedings of the Convention, we have the following:

*Question by the Prisoner*—Was it not one object of the Convention to embarrass and paralyze the Government of the United States in the prosecution of the war with Great Britain?

*Answer*—It was not. Nothing of the kind was done or entertained by the Convention, or, so far as I know or believe, by those by whom it was originated. *On the contrary, its principal object was a more effectual cooperation in that war, as to the defence of the New-England States.*

*Question by the Prisoner*—Has not that Convention been generally reported to be treasonable?

*Answer*—Much has been said and published to that effect, but without the least foundation. I believe I know their proceedings perfectly, and that every measure done or proposed has been published to the world. *No one act has ever been pointed out, to my knowledge, as inconsistent with their obligations to the United States, nor was any such act ever contemplated by them.*

This is the testimony of a man whom you will not impeach, and who was himself a member of the Convention, and cognizant of all its proceedings.

The valorous act that you impute to MADISON of sending Gen. LINCOLN (what Gen. LINCOLN, pray?) to arrest the Convention, is, I suspect, a myth. It is to the credit of MADISON, however, that he did send to Hartford the gallant Col. JESUP, now Gen. JESUP, then 26 years of age, but bearing honorable scars from the battles of Bridgewater and Niagara, to take command of the few United States troops there, who had caused great disturbance, and doubtless to watch the Convention. It is equally to the credit of Gen. JESUP that he rebuked the offensive and outrageous conduct of the United States officers stationed at Hartford; that he conducted with a sagacity and wisdom beyond his years; that he made himself personally acquainted with the members of the Convention, and speedily wrote to his masters that no treason was contemplated by the Convention. Even CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL says, "*Col. Jesup soon ascertained that the Connecticut members were opposed to disunion, to disorder; that every throb of the people's heart was American.*" The same was true of all New-England.

I trust and believe, notwithstanding the bluster of Southern politicians, that the people of the Southern States, at the present moment, are equally patriotic.

A CONNECTICUT SOLDIER IN THE WAR OF 1812.

### Washington Irving and his French Translator.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your Paris correspondent quotes part of a letter purporting to have been written by the late Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING to a literary gentleman in Paris who had translated his (IRVING's) works into French.

That this letter was *not* written by Mr. IRVING is sufficiently evident on the face of what is quoted; but the remark of your correspondent at the close of his letter renders the *probability* a *certainty*.

Although Mr. IRVING often received letters written in French and Spanish, he almost invariably answered them in his own language. Why should he depart from his custom to write in French in this case? A person who had translated his works could surely read English.

Those who know best have no doubt whatever that the letter in question is spurious, and that Mr. IRVING never wrote a line of it.

Respectfully yours, G. P.

## Seizure of the Ocean Bird.

### TO WHOM DOES THAT SHIP LEGALLY AND EQUITABLY BELONG—CARD FROM CAPT. GRAHAM.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As the press is the principal medium by which the people are made acquainted with matters that concern the public, and, when ably and impartially wielded, gives character and tone to the community, exposes frauds and honors integrity, therefore I send to you a brief statement of my reasons for taking possession of the steamship *Ocean Bird*, at noon, on the 9th inst, trusting that you will publish this statement, and also the decree of the United States Circuit Court, which was rendered in my favor, in October, 1859, and published, on the 6th of that month, in many of the daily papers, thereby giving your readers an opportunity of awarding right where justice points its due.

A communication appeared in the last Sunday's *Herald*, over the signature of ISAIAH RYNDERS, in relation to my steamship *Ocean Bird*, and the manner in which I was deprived of her. Your readers would not give me credit for much local learning, if I were to presume that any one at all familiar with the history of the writer of that communication would be likely to take any of his statements as a fair exposition of the truth. But, notwithstanding their source, I think there are one or two points touched upon in the article upon which neither of my former communications have been sufficiently explicit.

It is intimated, although not distinctly said, that the present claimants of that ship are *bonâ fide* owners—that they purchased her at her fair value, without notice of the defective title. Nothing can be further from the truth. This ship, and my other two, the *St. Lawrence* and the *United States*, are still claimed by the same party or a company of persons in Cuba, to whom, in the Winter of 1855, I bargained to sell the *Ocean Bird* for the sum of $250,000, and who sent this same Capt. VIADEMONTE with others to New-York with me to take possession of her, under that purchase.

They were, during the whole negotiation which led to that purchase, perfectly acquainted with my relations to MEYER & STUCKEN, and with their relations to my steamships. Had those persons stood fairly by their contract while in New-York, MEYER & STUCKEN would have been compelled to surrender all claim upon the ships on my paying the sum loaned upon them, together with the *bonus* of $25,000. All of which I was desirous to pay, and intended to pay out of the purchase money of the *Ocean Bird*. But finding that MEYER & STUCKEN had bills of sale, which bills of sale were subsequently decreed void, for fraud, of all the steamships, which were absolute upon their faces, (for such was the form in which I secured them for their proposed loan to me,) they were induced to join with MEYER & STUCKEN to defraud me out of the whole of them.

They purchased from MEYER & STUCKEN, for $190,000, the three steamships which had cost me and were worth half a million of dollars. While this negotiation was going on between the agents of these Spanish gentlemen and MEYER & STUCKEN, I became aware that some scheme prejudicial to my rights was on foot, and, therefore, through my attorney, served written notices upon all of them, of the facts as they existed, and warning them that if they in anywise interfered with these steamships, I should hold them each and their principals responsible for all damages that I might sustain in the premises.

In the face of all this, they completed their arrangement with MEYER & STUCKEN, and were privies, if not parties, to the forcible and stealthy possession then taken of the *Ocean Bird*, and the getting her out of the pale of our laws.

The other two steamships were already at Cuba, and easily fell into the hands of these Cuban confederates.

It was, no doubt, a knowledge of these facts that led Capt. VIADEMONTE to surrender the *Ocean Bird* to me upon my first demand. Indeed, there is some reason to suppose that the surrender (for the demand, and a replevin suit if refused, must have been anticipated,) was made with a view to prevent the replevin suit, anticipating, through the mock suits by which Capt. RYNDERS was smuggled on board, that possession would be regained, and the vessel got away without giving the bond, which, in the event of my replevying her, would have been necessary, for her value. Such a plan is quite in keeping with all the proceedings of these Cuban gentlemen in relation to these steamships, and perhaps not entirely contrary to the habits of the country to which they belong. At all events, such was the result, and it is a familiar principle that a party is chargeable with intending to do what he actually performs.

The probability of this view is not a little enhanced by the conduct of the parties, and particularly of Capt. RYNDERS, as detailed by himself, and at the hazard of insulting his understanding by assuming to believe his word—let us look for a moment at his conduct as narrated by himself.

On Monday evening, he tells us, "at 9½ or 10 o'clock, he was requested to go on board the ship and reinstate the Spanish captain and his crew." It seems from his statement, that it was the "United States authorities" that were invoked in his person, to do this act. The Captain goes, not as a Marshal, not as the "United States authorities," for he had no process, he went as ISAIAH RYNDERS simply, not even as captain of the Empire Club. He went at midnight, for he had been told that "Capt. VIADEMONTE had been put on shore by a mob of pirates." He finds "the ship in possession of Capt. GRAHAM and fifty or sixty of his men. He endeavored to put the Spanish crew on board that they might have a place to sleep," (they had not slept on board since they arrived in New-York.) He is resisted, and finally advises the shivering crew to retire. He finally departs from the scene of action, "leaving two of his officers on board to keep Capt. GRAHAM from removing the vessel." Thus far the actions and doings of Capt. RYNDERS were without process or color of process of law. At law, a party in possession is *prima facie* owner of the property, and his possession can only be disturbed by due process of law. Capt. RYNDERS admits he found one in possession; that he had no process of any kind whatsoever. One is at a loss to know what excuse can be offered for this high-handed proceeding. It is to be regretted that a public officer should thus attempt to play off his official character upon a people so submissive to the law that they forget that it is the *process*, and not the *person*, that the law requires them to obey. But the attempt in the present case utterly failed. Capt. RYNDERS failed to obtain for himself the obedience which would readily have been acceded to the humblest, who might be armed with a legal process. He did, however, attempt to come on board with his gang, his process was demanded, but failing to produce it, he sought to enforce his authority by his revolver. This was equally futile, for every one knew the Captain would be the last man to pull a trigger, when any one was looking on, and as neither darkness nor any winding purlieu of the Sixth Ward concealed his person, he seemed content with the flourish and the threat.

This effort was succeeded on the following day by a no less venal prostitution of assumed official conduct. Libels were filed against the ship by the procurement of the Spanish Captain and his advisers upon claims, payment of which had not only been provided, but which, in any view could not rationally be pretended to be liens. With these "monitions," which Capt. RYNDERS claims were placed in his hands on Tuesday, he comes on board. Had these processes been issued upon valid claims, they only gave the Captain authority to *arrest* and *detain* the ship within the jurisdiction. He had at least but a lien. He had no right to exclusive possession. All this he well knew. He made no attempt to dispossess me on Tuesday, until after midnight; nor yet on Wednesday did he dispute my possession until after the hour of midnight. On Thursday morning the processes were all handed by me, and the bonds duly approved by the Judge and served on the Marshal. This, by the express provisions of the act of March 3, 1847, suspends the process and discharges the property from the arrest. From that time Marshal RYNDERS had no color of authority to set a foot upon the deck of that vessel. But it is after this that he enacts, if for a moment we assume to credit his statements, his highest exploits of valor. It was after this that he, with the aid of 175 policemen, puts the Spanish Captain and crew on board and escorts them into the stream.

The case then stands thus: I was in peaceable possession of that vessel from Monday, at 12 o'clock to Thursday at 2, when I was induced to go on shore and yield up possession of the ship to Capt. RYNDERS, by a pretence as bald of truth as devoid of honor, and as maliciously wicked as any that has ever tended to give Capt. RYNDERS the indisputable character which is now so universally conceded to him. I shall not here repeat what I stated in my communication of the 17th inst. I will only add that no such order was ever made or entered as that under which Capt. RYNDERS claims to have acted. No lawyer will assert that there was any power of jurisdiction in the Court to make any such order or any order in the premises, and if there was the slightest color for saying that any order whatever had been made which Capt. RYNDERS or Mr. G. W. MORTON might claim to have believed conferred such authority on Capt. RYNDERS, no one will doubt that it would have long ago been paraded in the public papers. After I had been thus got on shore, Capt. RYNDERS put the ship in possession of armed men, who held her with threats of assassination in case I, or any one on my behalf, ever stepped a foot on board, until, under the mock protection of a police force of 175 men, the Spanish captain and crew were marched on board, under the command of Capt. RYNDERS and his men, and the vessel pushed into the stream to get her beyond the reach of laws.

I wish to know, Sir, if the public have no stake in this matter? If Capt. RYNDERS had not been clothed with the habiliments of office, he could not have achieved this act of lawless violence. It is that the public presume their officers are acting under process of law, that makes them quick to yield to the most arbitrary and lawless act of apparent official power. Had ISAIAH RYNDERS been only the Captain of the Empire Club, I should now have been in possession of my steamship, but he has availed himself of the prestige of an office—always honorable till it was his—to deprive me of my property. It is idle to tell me that he is liable to respond in damages to the full amount of the value of the vessel. To be *liable* and to be *responsible* are two quite distinct matters.

Another inquiry also suggests itself to me: How came it that 175 policemen were specially detailed to deprive me of my property? Are the Police Commissioners the servants of the Federal officers? Are they the servants of ISAIAH RYNDERS, acting without process of law, and in direct violation of law and order—acting not as Marshal, but as Captain? We were told when the new Police organization took place, that the purpose was to decentralize power—to place the Police of the City in more responsible and reliable hands than those of a single man who should chance to be "counted in" Mayor at some Charter election. What political influence was brought to bear, and upon what question, that it should result in taking from me by force a ship I had built and paid for, and never sold? Will you tell the public, Sir?

Very respectfully,
JOHN GRAHAM.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1860.

## Affairs at Lawrence.

### THE PEMBERTON MACHINERY WORTHLESS—CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED, &C.

The Boston *Journal* of Saturday has the following:

"A large force of men are still at work on the ruins of the Pemberton Mill, under the direction of the officers of the company, overhauling and removing the mass of machinery and rubbish. A large part of the machinery is found to be worthless, except for sale as old iron, but what is of any value otherwise is saved. In hiring laborers upon the ruins, a preference has been given to those formerly employed in the mill, and quite a large number of these are now engaged on the work. It will take considerable time yet to clear away all the rubbish, such is the nature and magnitude of the work. The steam chimney and the main shafting, and the portion of wall between them, are still standing, and the chimney will no doubt remain a monument, pointing out the scene of the great calamity.

The Hospital at No. 10 Pemberton Corporation, in Lawrence, supported by a combination of the charity of the City of Lawrence, the owners of the Pemberton Mill, several benevolent gentlemen of Boston, is now doing the good work for which it was instituted. There are now twelve patients treated there, and several others will be removed to the Hospital next week. The wounded here, as well as those scattered at the places of residence over the city, are doing well. The Callahan girl, who refused amputation when it was absolutely necessary to save her life, has a chance to recover. Everything that can be done by those who control the operations of relief, is done to make the sufferers comfortable."

The *Traveller* learns "that the owners of the Pemberton Mill have made a claim upon the Insurance Companies for the entire amount of the insurance, some $415,000, and have retained able legal counsel in case the claim is resisted."

A large amount of the risks on the mill is held by New-York Companies. We understand that it is the intention of these Companies to contest the claim of the mill-owners, on the ground that the property was not really destroyed by fire, but by the fall of the building. The fire occurred after that event.

## Mount Vernon and the Newsboys.

### SMALL RIVALS OF MR. EVERETT—ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THEIR DONATION TO THE NATIONAL FUND.

The Ladies Mount Vernon Association beg to acknowledge the receipt of $4 18 from the boys of the Newsboys' Lodging House for the Mount Vernon Fund, inclosed in the following letter from the Superintendent. They trust that the patriotic feeling evinced by these "young Americans" will be found worthy of imitation by all. No donation is more highly appreciated than this from the Newsboys' Lodging House:

NEWSBOYS' LODGING HOUSE,
No. 128 Fulton-street,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1860.

Miss M. M. HAMILTON, *Vice Regent:*

MADAM: The boys of the News Boys' Lodging House, desirous of having a share in the great work of the purchase of the home and grave of the illustrious WASHINGTON for the nation, have contributed, in very small sums, the inclosed $4 18 for the Mount Vernon Fund. It is a mite from their hard earnings cheerfully given. Could their means correspond with their wishes the donation would be large indeed. They are familiar with the eventful life of the Father of his Country, having often heard with much enjoyment pleasant readings from such works in their little library as treat of the glorious struggle for Independence of which he was the life and soul. They trust that their humble subscription for so laudable a purpose will not be the less acceptable as coming from the poor but patriotic news boys of the Lodging House. I have the honor to be, madam, your obedient servant,

CHAS. O'CONNOR, Sup't.
E. J. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.
No. 138 West Thirty-sixth-street, Jan. 28, 1860.

## National Politics.

### SPEECH OF EX-GOV. CHASE AT COLUMBUS.

At the reception of the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures in Columbus, Ohio, last week, Ex-Gov. CHASE spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Not far from the City of Nashville, on the southern shore of the Cumberland, amid the pleasant scenes of the Hermitage, rises the modest monument which marks the final resting place of ANDREW JACKSON.

There, after noble service to his country in war and peace, the patriot hero sleeps; but his lessons to his countrymen, whether expressed in deeds or words, still live on the printed page or in their hearts.

Among these lessons, none ever met a heartier response from the whole American people than the simple declaration which has just been repeated: "Our Federal Union: It must and shall be Preserved." Far distant be the day when it shall meet a response less decided or less unanimous.

The sentiment itself indeed was but an echo to the utterances of all patriotic hearts from the very beginning of the struggle for Independence. The primal necessity of the Revolution was Union. Without it, the Revolution itself, though in name a success, would have been, in truth, a disastrous failure. It was first and last among the aspirations of WASHINGTON and his great compatriots, and the most impressive among the final admonitions of the Father of his Country are those which inculcate its priceless worth, and exhort his countrymen to its perpetual maintenance.

It was fit that the first President from the new States should emphatically reaffirm the judgment and purpose of the first President from the old.

It is fit, also, when the Representatives of the three States first organized in this great Central Valley are gathered together as now, that this sentiment should be again affirmed with emphasis and decision. As the rivers of these States flow into one Ohio, bearing upon its bosom their common interests of commerce, so should the affection of the dwellers upon their shores flow together in one vast current of devotion to the Union, laden with the precious freight of all their destinies.

But, Mr. President, I must not enter on this large theme; the time does not permit, nor is it needful. The number of those who, either at the South or at the North, really believe that the time for the dissolution of this Union has actually come, is too small to excite alarm. And if there be others, who suppose that in some future contingency, the destruction of the noblest political fabric ever reared by man may become desirable, we may safely trust the logic of events for the demonstration of their error.

For Ohio, at least, I may confidently speak. She has ever been, and ever will remain loyal to the Union and the Constitution. While yet in my earliest manhood, I put on record my conviction that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio would cleave fast to the National Constitution and the National Union, and that her growing energies will, on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength. That conviction remains unchanged.

Nor do I doubt, Mr. President, that the spirit and purpose of Ohio is the spirit and purpose of all the States whose worthy and honored representatives are gathered here to-night.

We will not surrender the proud title of American citizens. We will not renounce our portion in the glories of the Imperial Republic. We will not madly fling away the most blessed boon of free institutions ever vouchsafed by Heaven to man. We will not prepare for our children, instead of the noble heritage of Freedom, prosperity and peace which our fathers transmitted to us, a detestable inheritance of despotism, calamities and civil war.

No, no; a thousand times no. We will compose whatever differences have arisen or may arise, in the spirit of our fathers. Claiming mutually nothing that we think wrong, we will concede mutually whatever we find to be just. Cherishing, above all, with the constant ardor of WASHINGTON, "a cordial and immovable attachment" to the Federal Union, so will we resolve with the inflexible determination of JACKSON that "IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

## Naval Intelligence.

RETURN OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI FROM A CRUISE.—The Boston *Atlas*, Jan. 28 says: The United States steam-frigate *Mississippi*, from Hong Kong Oct. 1, arrived yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, and anchored off Charlestown Navy-yard. The *Mississippi* left New-York on the 19th of August, 1857, to join the East India Squadron. She has been on duty since that time at the East India Station, and also at Japan, where she was stationed six months. She left New-York with a full complement of three hundred men, officers and crew, and during the cruise of about thirty-two months but seven of the crew have died, and but few cases of sickness have occurred among the others. The *Mississippi* touched at Singapore on the 10th of October, after leaving Hong Kong, and at Mauritius on the 1st of November, and arrived at Cape Town, C. G. H., on the 27th of November. She left Cape Town on the 6th of December, and arrived at St. Thomas on the 12th of January, from which place she sailed direct for this port on the 17th inst. The only accident of importance during the trip home occurred on Wednesday last, when she was about 50 miles outside of Cape Cod. There was a heavy gale of wind during that day, and she was going at the rate of about seven knots an hour, with both engines working, when the cross-tail of the starboard engine suddenly broke, at 10:15 A. M. The engines were stopped and disconnected, and the frigate proceeded slowly with the larboard engine working. The cross-tail to this engine also broke, at 10:50 P. M., and both engines were disabled for the time. The cross-tails were finally secured by heavy chains, and the frigate came up with the larboard engine working. No further damage was sustained, and the broken cross-tails can be easily replaced at the Charlestown Navy-Yard. The frigate is to be thoroughly overhauled before she is again ordered off.

THE PREBLE AT ASPINWALL.—The U. S. steamer *Preble*, forty-eight hours from Carthagena, arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th. All was quiet there. The harbor still remained closed.

REV. MR. CHINIQUY BECOMING A PRESBYTERIAN.—We understand that Mr. CHINIQUY, and those of his people who profess to be truly regenerated, have decided to become Old-School Presbyterians. We will gladly welcome those brethren to our Church. This step on their part is the more gratifying from the fact that no means have been used to bring it about. Whilst other denominations were exerting themselves to the utmost by tracts, books, letters, offers of money, &c., to win over the colony, we are happy to say that Old-School Presbyterians abstained from all such work, and contented themselves with making most prompt and generous contributions for their relief. The present connection, therefore, is entirely voluntary on the part of the colonists. We have no doubt these poor people will require much care and instruction, and we feel assured the Presbytery of Chicago will see that they get it.—*The Presbyterian.*

SINGULAR WILL CASE.—A will case involving some nice points of law, as well as a considerable amount of cash,—$50,000 or $60,000,—is now on trial before the Supreme Judicial Court of New-Hampshire, Judge NESMITH presiding. The counsel employed are Gen. B. F. BUTLER, of Lowell, Mass., and J. W. EMERY, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H., for the heir-at-law; Mr. DANIEL FARMER, of Manchester, N. H. Messrs. CHRISTIE, of Dover, SHAPLEY, of Exeter, WILCOX, of Portsmouth, and Chief-Justice PERLEY, appear for the legatees. The case is as follows: BETSEY FARMER, a maiden lady, worth the sum named in real and personal estate, resided in Newton, Rockingham County, N. H. Her nearest relation was an uncle, DANIEL FARMER; none others nearer than second cousins. When she was taken with her last sickness, and about a fortnight before she died, one of her second cousins, Mr. HENRY FARMER, came on from New-York, and told her that he was sent by the spirit of his mother to require her to make a will. He was a spiritualist and a mesmerizer, and attempted to mesmerize Miss F. A few days previous to her death, Mr. F. succeeded, through the assistance of a neighbor, Mr. GILMAN B. CURRIER and wife, in inducing Miss FARMER to make a will. Mr. CURRIER wrote the will, which, it appears, is an exact copy from the *Probate Directory*,—but he swears that he wrote it from the testator's own lips, word for word; that she was then in perfect strength of body and mind, and that she signed her name by his steadying her hand. The heir-at-law introduces the family physician to prove that a week before the will was signed, her hand had become palsied, and that she had lost the use of it. The signature, however, appears to be written in a bold hand. Much of the evidence as to her condition is contradictory. Among the legacies are $2,000 to the Baptist Society of Foreign Missions, although she had not attended church for the last fifteen years of her life; and after some specific legacies, the rest of her estate is left to her mother's cousin's children, without naming them. The cause has been on upwards of a week, and excites much interest. It will probably not be decided for some days to come, if at all at this session of the Court.—*Boston Post, Jan. 26.*

## LAW REPORTS.

### MURDER TRIALS.

### Court of Oyer and Terminer—Trial of John Crummins for the Murder of Dennis McHenry.

Three important trials were on the Calendar yesterday, in this Court, Judge INGRAHAM occupying the Bench—Willard P. Maynard, for the murder of John N. Zilken, on Oct. 7, 1859; Mortimer Shay, for the murder of John Leary, on Nov. 23, 1859; and John Crummins, for the murder of Dennis McHenry, on Oct. 10, 1859. After ineffectual attempts to bring on the two former cases—witnesses and lawyers being absent—the trial of Crummins was commenced, Messrs. Abbott and Ashmead appearing for the defence. After the usual challenges, the following gentlemen were impanneled:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jas. S. McIntyre, | Henry W. Thall, | Warren Hastings, |
| Geo. Van Ness, | H. Schermerhorn, | Aaron P. Wilcox, |
| Wm. A. Corbier, | Jas. W. Macaulay, | Augustus Morgan, |
| Elisha L. Walton, | H. B. Caverly, | John J. Ennis. |

Mr. Sedgwick, for the prosecution, opened the case to the Jury, and called the following witnesses, whose depositions embody the entire facts of the case.

*Henry A. Wray*, examined: I am an iron-founder; I live at No. 174 Mulberry-street; I saw Dennis McHenry on the night of the 10th of October; I had known him two years; I met him in Pell-street that night, near the corner of Mott, John Cameron was in my company; we met McHenry and others; there were six of us altogether; we went to Crummins' place; Crummins kept a grocery and liquor store; there was a small girl behind the bar; we had a drink; we stood talking; we had another drink; while the girl was preparing it, Crummins came in; he went into a back room, and returned to the store; he told the little girl to go into the room and take care of the child; then he said something to this effect: "These drinks won't do," and he ordered McHenry out of the store; he accused McHenry of wishing to run up another bill with him, and that he had talked scandalous about his wife; McHenry refused to go out of the store till he had had a "settlement;" he asked Crummins if he owed him anything; Crummins said he did not, but kept ordering him out of the store; he went into the back room and got a musket with a bayonet on it; he placed the bayonet close against McHenry's left shoulder, saying, "Go out, go out, or I'll run you through;" McHenry said, "I'll go out, but come out on the sidewalk, single handed, and meet me like a man;" McHenry went out; none of the others of the party did or said anything; when McHenry left the store, Crummins ran behind the counter, took a heavy weight, ran to the door and threw it at McHenry, as I suppose; he left the musket in the back room; we all went to the door; I heard a pane of glass in the window smashed; it was half a minute after the weight was "fired;" I saw McHenry in the street picking up stones and "firing;" a house was torn down last Summer, and the remnants were left; McHenry was picking up his missiles from the ruins; Crummins then went again into the back room, and took a sword; I saw the hilt and the blade; McHenry was on the other side of the street; he ran and Crummins chased him; McHenry threw another stone, which struck me; in front of No. 19 Pell-street they had a scuffle; they did not take hold of each other, but dodged about; McHenry ran towards the Bowery and fell; he fell on his hands and knees; Crummins stabbed at him with his sword three or four times; there was a gas lamp close by; Crummins then returned to his store; we picked McHenry up and took him to a drug store; Officer Riker came and took him in a carriage to the City Hospital; I went with them; he was undressed and put to bed; I went to tell his friends he was stabbed; the next time I saw him he was a corpse; I saw his wounds: one was on his breast and two on his back; I do not know what caused him to fall; Crummins chased him about one hundred feet; Crummins did not say anything when he stabbed him; McHenry was in the dead-house of the Hospital when I first saw him dead.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Abbott*—We always called deceased McAnary, but I believe his real name was McHenry; there had been a former quarrel between deceased and prisoner; I never heard deceased threaten the prisoner; I do not know why he went into prisoner's store that evening, except like the rest of us, to get a drink; we had one drink each, for which McHenry paid; I called for another drink, but Crummins came in in the meantime and commenced the quarrel, and we did not get it. This cross-examination was immaterial, and did not change the complexion of the direct examination in the least degree.

*Patrick Nevlon*, an electrotyper, was next examined, and corroborated the evidence of the previous witness. He was one of the parties present in the prisoner's liquor store at the time of the homicide. His cross-examination proved an ill-feeling between the prisoner and deceased, arising from an attack by the latter on the character of the prisoner's wife.

*Dr. Fisher*, Resident Surgeon of the City Hospital, deposed that he saw the deceased, and examined the wounds; the principal wound was in the abdomen, and was sufficient to cause death; there were other wounds in the side and breast; there were three wounds altogether.

*Mrs. McHenry*, widow of deceased, was examined: She was summoned to the Hospital on the morning after the stabbing, and remained with him till he died, shortly after noon of that day. She produced the clothes he wore at the time of the affray, which were stained with blood.

*Joseph J. Hull, M. D.*, Resident Surgeon of the City Hospital, examined: He found one wound in the abdomen, another wound on right side of body about two inches below the arm-pit; there were two other wounds in the chest and on the shoulder-blade, in the back; all the wounds appeared to be made by the same instrument. The cause of death was peritonitis, produced by the wound in the abdomen.

John Golden, James Munson and William Cassiday, three of the parties who were present at the affray, corroborated the evidence of the first witness. The last named witness was not one of the party who entered the prisoner's store, but was passing when deceased ran out of the store, when the weight was thrown, and when Crummins pursued McHenry with the sword.

The evidence for the prosecution was here closed, the District Attorney reserving the right to call another witness if necessary.

By express consent of Mr. Ashmead the jury were allowed to separate, and the Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

### Laura Keene and her Theatre.

### MORE SALARY WANTED.

*George C. Jordan vs. Laura Keene.*—This is another action for salary under the contract between the parties, by which the plaintiff claims to have been employed for the season to take the parts of "leading young man," on the defendant's stage. The season was to be from September until June, as testified by Miss Keene. The present action is only for the hundred dollars claimed as the salary of the fourth week. Two former actions under the same contract have been tried, one of which, for $100, resulted in favor of the plaintiff, and the other, for $200, in favor of the defendant. Both cases were appealed, and one still pending.

It was now agreed that the present cause should stand over until the result of the appeal in the former cases is known. The proposed actions for the salary of succeeding weeks will be disposed of by the decision in those cases. The case came up before Justice Maynard, in the Marine Court, and was postponed till Feb. 6.

A. A. Phillips, for plaintiff; W. D. Booth, for defendant.

CALENDAR....TUESDAY, JAN 31.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 48, 25, 42, 5, 9, 4, 13, 14, 41, 44, 7, 2, 23, 31, 45, 8, 27, 29, 39, 37, 16, 22, 24, 38, 43.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Set down causes.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 30, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 92 bbls. Ashes, 4,565 bbls. Flour, 7,556 bushels Wheat, 10,650 bushels Corn, 442 bushels Rye, 1,542 bushels Oats, 2,678 bushels Malt, 991 pkgs. Provisions, and 922 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 300 bags Maracaibo, at 12⅛c.@13c.; 75 bags Jamaica, at 12⅛c., less 2½ ℘ cent. for cash; 100 Rio, at 12⅛c.; and 160 triage Laguayra, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet to day. Prices have not varied much. Sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplands. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℘ lb | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Middling, ℘ lb | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11¾ |
| Middling Fair, ℘ lb | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12½ | 13 |
| Fair, ℘ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 | 13⅜ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered and prices have generally declined 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. The demand, however, has been limited. Sales have been confined to 4,750 bbls., including superfine State at $4 90@$5, extra State at $5 10@$5 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 90@$5; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 10@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 15@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ℘ bbl.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unsound Flour | $4 50 | @ | $4 80 |
| Superfine State | 4 90 | @ | 5 00 |
| Extra State | 5 10 | @ | 5 25 |
| Superfine Western | 4 90 | @ | 5 00 |
| Extra Iowa and Wisconsin | 5 10 | @ | 6 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan | 5 15 | @ | 6 20 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 40 | @ | 5 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds. | 5 55 | @ | 5 70 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 75 | @ | 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 35 | @ | 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 55 | @ | 7 00 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 50 | @ | 7 25 |

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported of 950 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 70@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 45@$6 75 ℘ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Rye Flour is inqured for at $3 65@$4 45 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull, to-day. Holders appear to be more eager to realize. The demand, however, is spiritless, as the principal buyers anticipate a reduction in prices. No important sales have been reported. Corn is quiet. Buyers are inclined to pay 78c.@80c., while sellers generally ask 80c.@82c. for White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Sales have been made of about 10,000 bushels within the range, chiefly at 78c.@80c. ℘ bushel. Rye is in request at uniform rates. Sales 3,500 bushels, at 91c.@92c. ℘ bushel. Barley is inactive, and tending downward. Sales 2,000 bushels Fair State, at 76c. ℘ bushel. Oats have been rather more sought after, including Canada at 44½c.@45c.; Western at 44c.@45c.; State at 44½c.@45½c., chiefly at 45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@43c.; Southern at 40c.@42c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 450 bales North River, at $1@$1 18¾ ℘ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited, though prices favored buyers.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted rather more attention, including Common at $1 52½ ℘ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand, chiefly at 45c., in shipping order, ℘ gallon. At this rate sales have been reported of 750 bbls.

OILS—Have been in slack request generally. Prices have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and has improved. Sales have been reported of 4,600 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½@$17 25 for Old Mess; $17 87½@$18 12½ for New Mess, here; $18 for New Mess (3,000 bbls.), deliverable at the option of the seller, in March and April; $12 12½@$12 25 for Old Prime, and $13 75 for New Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats find ready buyers, including Hams, at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, at 6⅛c.@6¾c. ℘ lb. Bacon has been lightly dealt in, at from 8⅛c.@9⅛c. ℘ lb. Lard has been moderately inquired for, at unaltered rates. Sales: 300 tcs, and bbls., in lots, at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ℘ lb. Beef has been in request, and sales have been made of 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 15c.@23c. for State, and 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@11⅛c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 350 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 150 bags Pepper at 8⅛c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day of only 500 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7⅛c.@7⅞c., but including small lots of New-Orleans at 8⅛c.@8⅝c., and 50 boxes Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,350 bbls., including Pennsylvania, at 23c., New-Jersey at 23⅛c., and Prison at 24c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet. For Liverpool there were taken 300 boxes Cheese at 27s. 6d.; with 100 tcs. Lard and 50 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. For London, 400 tcs. Beef at 5s., and 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. 3d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton at ⅜c.; 3,500 bushels Corn at 10c.; and 180 tcs. Rice at 30s. For other ports nothing really new.

### Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 30, 1860.

The prospects of sellers are more encouraging this week. In New-York last Wednesday's prices went up ⅛c. ℘ lb. York weight, and this advance has its effect in Albany to-day. There are more buyers here, too, than usual, and the inquiry thus far has been brisk, but sales are somewhat checked by the firmness of holders. Many of the drovers are asking ⅛c. ℘ lb. live weight more than last week, and what sales have been made indicate that they have secured ⅛c. The Eastern men say that they cannot afford this, but still they are taking their share, and the usual complement of cattle will, no doubt, be taken in that direction, leaving at least 100 head less for New-York than went from here last week.

The quality is not above medium. Nearly all are heavy, but there are few droves of fine beeves in the yards.

PRICES.—The market is comparatively brisk, at the following rates:

| | This week. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium | 5½@5¾ | 5¼@5⅜ |
| Extra | 4¾@5¼ | 4½@5 |
| First quality | 4 @4½ | 3½@4¼ |
| Second quality | 3¼@3¾ | 3 @3½ |
| Third quality | 2¾@3 | 2½@3 |
| Inferior | 2¼@2½ | 2¼@2¼ |

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 17 cattle to the car:

| | This week. | Last week. | Corresponding week last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 2,125 | 2,142 | 1,504 |
| Sheep | 4,762 | 5,779 | 2,523 |
| Hogs | — | 200 | 675 |

| | Average weekly receipts last year. | Total since Jan. 1. | Total same date last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 2,542 | 10,404 | 9,264 |
| Sheep | 4,112 | 23,352 | 25,230 |
| Hogs | 715 | 2,404 | 2,288 |

But one small drove came in on the turnpike, and of those brought by rail some 70 were working oxen.

MILCH COWS—Are in fair supply, but the demand at this point is not active. A few sales are making at $32@$45 ℘ head.

SHEEP—There is a falling off in the supply this week as compared with last, of 1,000 head. The weather is now quite favorable for killing, and the demand is good, and the rates of last week are well maintained. MCGRAW BROTHERS report purchases during the week of 1,520 head, at an average price of $4 58. Also, 175 fine wool sheep at 5c. ℘ lb. Average weight 98 lbs.

HOGS—None have arrived on this side of the river during the week. We quote nominally at 6¾c.@7⅛c. for fat, and the tendency of prices is upward.

DRESSED HOGS—There is quite a falling off in receipts, and some improvement in the average quality and weight of those now coming in. Since a week ago prices have gradually advanced, until they are now 50c.@55c. ℘ 100 lbs. higher than they were on the 21st. The market closed with a very brisk demand.

The following were the sales on Saturday:

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 head State, light and heavy | $7 25@$7 44 |
| 125 head State, averaging 290 lbs | $7 50 |
| 91 head Western, averaging 230 lbs | 7½ |
| 105 head State pigs | $7 50 |
| 35 head State, averaging 240 lbs | 7⅜ |
| 15 head Western, averaging 270 lbs | 7⅛ |

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## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION OF the R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will be held in the room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec'y.

NOTICE.—JOHN L. BROWER, ON ACCOUNT OF the recent fire at his store, No. 226 Greenwich-st., has, for the present, removed to No. 232 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class female servants, Protestants and others, as cooks, laundresses, nurses, chambermaids, waiters, plain cooks and general servants. Employers wanting good, respectable help, cannot fail to get well suited, by applying at WESLEY'S First class Female Office, No. 292 4th av., above 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Wanted, a head laundress for a first-class hotel, and twenty smart Protestant girls.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, OF EXperience, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper and sick nurse to an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; understands the care of children; is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a good respectable home; no objection to leave the City; the best of City reference. Address D. M. S., Broadway Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who understands the cutting and fitting of ladies', boys' and girls' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; will go by the week; a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 108 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last employer's, where she has lived two years and two months. Call at No. 49 Willett-st., second floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and would do the housework in a small private family. City reference given. Call for two days at No. 121 East 29th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A HIGHLY REspectable, well-informed Protestant young woman, as children's nurse and seamstress, or up-stairs servant and waitress; is a girl of the most respectable appearance and in every respect a most desirable servant,—of good principles and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GENTLEMAN'S house by a professed cook; she understands all kinds of cooking, made dishes, French cookery, boning and larding, and is an excellent pastry cook. Most unexceptionable City references from first-class families. Can be seen for three days at No. 192 7th-av., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, CAPAble and willing girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Inquire in the milk depôt, No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer, or to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting or laundress; is an excellent cook and a splendid washer and ironer; is fully competent for either situation as reference will show. No objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a Protestant lady, who is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's household; having personal City reference for many years. Call on or address Mrs. MARSHALL at the residence of her present employer, No. 167 Madison av., corner 34th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; makes excellent bread and pastry; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference; lived four years in her last place. Call at No. 50 West 16th st. Can be seen all the week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant women, one a first-class cook, and the other as first class laundress; both have lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY young woman as laundress; would not object to assisting in up-stairs work, but laundry work alone preferred; has good reference. Call at No. 85 West 18th-st., for two days, or apply at No. 413 Hudson-st., between Leroy and Clarkson sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; wages $8. Also a regular waitress and chambermaid who perfectly understands her business; wages $7. Call No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a Welsh woman; fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant. Best of City references. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 13 Union court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as a first-class laundress, or would go as a good plain cook; is a good baker; no objection to go a short distances in the country; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TRUSTworthy, economical and highly recommended girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; is a good cook and superior washer and ironer; willing, obliging and neat. Apply at 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER WOMAN, DESIrous of a situation as cook. Has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family, and has good City reference for the past nine years. Call at No. 24 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business—meats, game, soups and confectionary, in all its branches. Best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 76 West 24th-st., third door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and understands her business perfectly. Can give unexceptionable reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is of kind disposition, willing and obliging; is an excellent sewer; and has had great experience among children. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place in a small private family. Good City reference given. Apply for two days, at No. 221 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST EXPErienced servant as good, thorough cook, and washer and ironer; is entirely neat and competent in her kitchen; does not object to make herself useful whenever duty requires. Has unexceptionable references for truthfulness and honesty. Inquire at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Can be highly recommended by the family she just left, where she lived four years. Call for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; is a first-rate baker; will assist in washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 236 1st-av., near 17th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and sewer; can take charge of an infant, and bring it up with the bottle if required; is willing to travel to California or any other part; can be well recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 337 3rd av., corner of 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as housekeeper, or would wait on an invalid lady and sew; would be willing to make herself useful to her employer. Reference given. Inquire at No. 65 West 20th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress or to mind children and sew. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as a first rate cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts, pastries and jellies; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 123 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY SCOTCH GIRL, with excellent reference, a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit; is a nice hand at children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young girl who understands her business from experience. First-class City references. Apply at No. 323 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION, to do general housework of two or three in family. Can be seen at No. 641 3d-av., between 49th and 50th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant young woman, who understands her business, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; can be seen at her present employers, No. 12 Lexington-av. Apply from 11 to 2; where she can have the best of City reference.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO go out by the day or week, as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Ring the third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIENCED cook, in a gentleman's family; the best of references given. Inquire at J. J. Morris's grocery, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER WISHES employment by the day in families, to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at No. 105½ East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMstances, having a large family to support, needle-work, either by hand or machine; is an elegant needle-woman. Address J. C. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 101 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 1 Garden-row, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

C. BOOKHAM RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his patrons that he has returned to his old place, the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., where all orders intrusted to our care will be punctually attended to.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

## BILLIARDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED Billiard Tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN Billiard Table Manufactory, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street, New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

BILLIARDS, BILLIARDS.—CALL AND EXamine GRIFFITH'S improved cushions and tables, which he warrants and offers for sale at $250, $275 and $300. Private houses and club rooms furnished. Second hand tables for sale cheap. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st., New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches—the care and management of a greenhouse, hot-house, hot and cold graperies, and is a first-class propagator; has a thorough knowledge of fruit and ornamental trees; also, the management of a farm. None need apply only those having glass culture. The best of testimonials can be produced from his last employer. Address B. M. A., No. 9 John-st., for three days. Will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WISHES TO meet an employer who has graperies, greenhouse and gardening generally to do; the advertiser has seven years' City reference for general practical experience, strong enough to get him any place in the United States, and has the advantage of having learned his business in some of the largest establishments in England. His wife is at liberty to attend to the dairy or laundry. Address N. N., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, competent young man who thoroughly understands his business; is in fact a good surgeon; understands the training of young horses thoroughly; can give the highest City and country references as to capability and sobriety; can be seen at Mr. Disney's harness-store, No. 125 4th-av., or address M. C., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable private waiter, Protestant; accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family; can be highly recommended from his present employer; understands his business thoroughly and is very obliging; understands the care of furniture, and is a good marketman. Address No. 2 6th-av., corner 13th-st., in Mr. Van Campion's grocery-store, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY the advertiser, who has been for eight years driving in this City. Is a first-class driver, and, as his high references will show, is in every respect qualified to take charge of any gentleman's establishment. Is a single man, and a temperate one. Address E. H., at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, AN active, industrious Englishman, age 33; possesses a thorough practical knowledge of his business in all its branches, including the care of green-house plants, grapes, fruits, &c.; with satisfactory recommendations, &c. Address THOMAS, Gardener, Box No. 165 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN 25 years of age, as groom or coachman, for the country or City; will assist in the garden and make himself generally around a gentleman's place. Moderate wages; as good reference from his last employer can be seen. Address D. C., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objections to work in a garden, if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address W. S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or groom; he is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in Europe and America in the care and treatment of horses; will make himself useful to his employer. Has the best of City references. Address L. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GENERAL AND practical gardener, by a man who understands his business in every department; has a perfect knowledge of the management of green houses, conservatory, hot and cold grapery, fruits, vegetables, forcing, and farming; has a wife, without incumbrance. Address J. J. T., care of J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a smart, willing American boy, (16;) can take charge of a gentleman's horse and carriage, work about the house, and make himself generally useful; wages no object. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business, greenhouse, fruit, vegetables, &c.; would take charge of a small farm; can come well recommended from present employer. Address A B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GROCERY OR grocery and liquor store by a young man who understands the business thoroughly; would be willing to go to any part of the country. Address L. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Englishman of long experience (in this country as well as the old) in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; no objections to the country; can produce the best City references. Apply to W. B., No. 180 West 16th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and honest; has the best of City and country reference for six years. Address J. G., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference; would see to a furnace, and make himself generally useful. Address, for 2 days, J. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man fully competent to take charge of greenhouses, vineries, and vegetable gardens. Good references given. Address T. D. C., Box 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and scientific gardener. None need apply except those who have a green house or vinery. Address D. M. C., Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A REspectable private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in that capacity. Address L. B., No. 4 Horatio-st., in Jackson-square.

TO LAWYERS.—THE SITUATION OF A LAW clerk is desired by a young man who has some office experience. Address LEX, Box No. 171 *Times* Office, for two days.

A YOUNG LAWYER, HAVING THE HIGHest testimonials, wishes to engage as clerk, at a moderate salary, in a law office. Call or address CLERK, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 9.

A BOOK-KEEPER—A YOUNG MARRIED man, who has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent—desires a situation. Refers to last employers and others. Address B. Y. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, for one week.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A MAN WHO HAS HAD a number of years' experience in business and is fully competent, desires a situation. The best of City reference given. Address P. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for four days.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED AMERican woman, as nurse and seamstress; must be in good health, strong, of an agreeable and pleasant disposition, fond of children, a neat, smart sewer, and willing to make herself generally useful; a member of a Protestant Church preferred; references required. For further information address, stating age, capabilities, &c., CORNELL, Station A., Spring-st. Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER, WHO UNDERSTANDS fruit, flowers and vegetables, taking care of greenhouse grapery, &c., to take charge of a small private place in Connecticut. No objection to one of family. Best references required; none other need apply. Address Box No. 99 Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN OF EXPErience, to cook, wash and iron, and do a portion of the general housework for a private family. To one who can come well recommended, a good situation is offered, and good wages will be given. Apply at No. 282 Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A STOUT GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD washer and ironer, good cook, and willing to make herself generally useful; must also be willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 153 West 21st-st., this morning.

WANTED—TWO NEAT, ACTIVE, CAPABLE AND willing girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as waiter and seamstress in a small family. City reference required. Apply at No. 128 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, to-day, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, A smart, tidy English, Scotch or German Protestant girl, for chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference required. Apply from 10 to 12, at No. 11 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A CROCKERY SALESMAN, for New-York State and prompt paying trade in the near-by States. Western salesmen not wanted. Address Box No. 3,278 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. ONE WHO understands her business may apply between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock at No. 21 West 30th-st. French or German preferred.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, A Protestant young woman, who can come well recommended. English or Scotch preferred. Apply from 9 to 11 at No. 56 East 37th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR LIFE INSURANCE.—Parties having a good address, and particularly those with a wide circle of acquaintance, can build up for themselves a large and permanent income. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 2,655.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—Wanted a single man, to take charge of a small farm, near New-York; one who understands his business thoroughly; best of references will be required. Address A. Z., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

## FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time," may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also Palliasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS AND UPHOLSTERERS. Cheap, comfortable and wholesome Beds for the million. The Robertson Patent, for cotton, felt or plush mattresses, has recently been extended for the term of seven years. The reputation of this mattress is now permanently established, and generally conceded to be superior in every respect to wool, hair, husk, moss or any other kind of bed in use. From the nature of the material used and the manner of constructing them, they are perfectly clean and healthy, free from all vermin or pestiferous odors, and retain their elasticity and softness for any length of time, and can be made at one half the cost of hair. The subscriber is now prepared to grant licenses to responsible parties for the manufacture and sale of the same on favorable terms.
G. B. HARTSON, No. 104 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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### Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

WINTER GARDEN—Lesbia.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Marie Jeanne, ou la Femme du Peuple.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Octoroon—Midnight Conspirators.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Tight Rope—Sketches in India—Magic Toys—Evening—Husband to Order—Vermont Wool Dealer.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR, No. 444 Broadway—Ireland as it Was—Woman's Whims.

CLINTON HALL, Astor-place—Mr. Siddons' Lecture on the Drama.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, held the attention of the Senate yesterday, speaking upon Mr. Brown's resolution. There was little of novelty in his remarks. He regarded Mr. Seward as the source of Brownism and Helperism; pronounced the Republican movement an attempt of Northern capital to divert Northern labor from the vindication of its own rights; and saw no escape from the mischievous tendencies of the Republican Party. The alternative of disunion he was unwilling to contemplate, but it was the only one left, if the North persist in its aggressive designs. He was hopeful that the calamity might yet be averted. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. The House resumed its conflict over the Speakership. Long before the hour of meeting, the Hall, the Capitol and all the avenues to them, were thronged with multitudes eager to witness the scene. It was only after an hour's struggle that room could be obtained on the floor for the transaction of business. Order and space were finally obtained, when Mr. Sherman rose, and in a short and sensible speech withdrew from the contest. Mr. Pennington was then promptly put in nomination and the ballot commenced. The whole number of votes was 234 necessary to a choice 118. Of these Mr. Pennington obtained 115, Mr. Smith 112, scattering 6. A second ballot, in which Messrs. Pennington and Smith refrained from voting, thus reducing the number necessary to a choice to 117, gave Mr. Pennington 115, Mr. Smith 113, scattering 4. With this result the House adjourned. The calculations of the Republicans for to-day are founded on the supposition that Mr. Davis, of Maryland, and Riggs, of New-Jersey, will come to the aid of Mr. Pennington, and so elect him. The Democrats, we are told, will abandon Mr. Smith, and by putting in nomination a Northwestern Democrat, secure Messrs. Adrain and Riggs, and so prevent the choice of Pennington. At the Democratic Caucus last evening, a Committee of three was appointed to present a name to the party this morning. It was thought that Mr. Larrabee, of Wisconsin, would be the selection.

The return of the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, from Vera Cruz to New-Orleans, affords us dates from the former port to the 24th inst. The news is of unusual interest. Mr. McLane, the American Minister, has returned in the *Brooklyn*, and has forwarded dispatches of moment to Washington. In view of demonstrations upon the Gulf Ports threatened by the Church party, parties of American marines had been detailed to protect American interests at Tampico and at Minatitlan. For the moment, however, the designs of Miramon in those directions have been suspended for lack of funds, the Church declining to make further advances. An expedition against Ilascala, where Carvajal and his army are, has been substituted. The Liberals have succeeded in recovering possession of all the ports on the Pacific side, so once more the Reactionists are without a maritime outlet. The British resident at the Capital has addressed his *ultimatum* to the Government located there in reference to British claims. His retirement is anticipated at an early day.

Our correspondent at Fernando Po writes that the Slave-trade on the African coast is in a very prosperous condition, despite all the efforts of the cruisers for its suppression. The barracoons averaged one to every twenty miles of coast, from Cape Palmas to Loando, the owners taking their chance of profit by running the risk of capture, and deeming themselves well paid by realizing on one-fourth of their human chattels. The British steamer *Spitfire*, Oct. 20, captured the American slave-brig *J. Harris*, after a long chase, and sent her to Sierra Leone. She had 517 negroes on board. The *Viper* had captured another American brig, the *Tavanier*, and had sent her to St. Helena.

We have advices from Jamaica to Jan. 11. The Legislature had been prorogued, and the quarrel between the Assembly and the Governor amicably adjusted. The letter of our correspondent contradicts the rumor of Soulouque's projected return to Hayti. The ex-Emperor remained a permanent resident of Jamaica, where, however, his social standing had declined in consequence of his sordid vices. The health of the Island was good. A movement had been set on foot to establish the dépôt of the West India steamers at Kingston. The sugar exports of the present year would probably largely exceed those of 1859.

The Overland Mail brings San Francisco dates to Jan. 10. On that day the valedictory message of Gov. Weller was received by the Legislature, and the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Gov. Latham were enacted. The Democratic Senatorial Caucus had made a fresh attempt to nominate a successor to Mr. Broderick, but had failed. The impression appeared to be that the present candidates would give way to a new man. Business at San Francisco remained inactive. Dates from Oregon to Jan. 3, and from British Columbia to Jan. 6, bring no news of importance.

In the State Senate, last evening, a communication from the Canal Auditor stated the receipts of the Champlain Canal, for the past year, at $106,675. Among bills introduced were one relative to frauds in the transfer of stocks, and another to make it a penal offence to charge more than two cents a mile over the Erie Railroad. The bill amending the Charter of Syracuse was passed. The appropriation to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was then discussed, Mr. Ramsey opposing the measure. In the Assembly, a message from Gov. Morgan conveyed the answer returned by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee to the invitation of the New-York authorities. The report of the Secretary of State on Criminal Statistics, and of the Trustees of the Astor Library, were received. Bills relative to City Railroads came up in great force. The amendments returned from the Senate with the bill relative to Railroads in cities were concurred in; notice was given of a bill regulating the allotment of Railroad grants in this City; of a bill extending the Fourth-avenue road to Central Park, and a bill for a Railroad on Seventh-avenue was introduced. Mr. Callicot presented resolutions touching the Irrepressible Conflict; and Mr. Tucker, the New-York tax levy.

The Aldermen, last evening, directed the Street Commissioner to report the reason why the building No. 24 Reade-street has not been removed, in accordance with the ordinance providing for the widening of that street. A preamble and resolutions, offered by Alderman Boole, declaring the right of the people of the City, under its Charter, to the exclusive control of its streets, avenues and highways, and calling on Gov. Morgan to veto all City Railroad bills passed by the Legislature in violation of that right, was adopted. A Committee was appointed to report an ordinance providing for the appointment of a weigher of coal in each Ward, who shall receive six cents for every ton weighed, and without whose certificate no coal-dealer may, without incurring a fine, deliver any coal. The Councilmen appointed a committee to examine and report in relation to the safety of the new State Arsenal. A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Railroads, directing that two-horse City Railroad cars should carry only twenty-four passengers, and one-horse cars fourteen, or only such number as can be comfortably seated. The Justices of the Superior Court sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors requesting permission to occupy the Chamber of the Board as a Court-room when not otherwise occupied. It was referred. It was directed that $500 each be paid to Abraham R. Lawrence and Wm. M. Evarts as counsel fees in the case of McSpedon and Baker. The bills of Chas. W. Baker and others, for election supplies for the December election, amounting to $3,034 39, was reduced in Committee to $1,188 49, and it was directed that the latter amount be paid them. The Excise Commissioners were called upon to furnish a detailed statement of the number of prosecutions under the Excise law, commenced by them in 1858 and 1859, and the number of such cases discontinued or compromised, the amount of money received for their compromise, and the amount of such receipts paid into the County Treasury.

The murder trials are still progressing in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Five important cases are still on the calendar, exclusive of numerous indictments found by the Grand Jury. Yesterday John Crummins was placed on trial for the murder of Dennis McHenry, in October last, in Pell-street. The evidence for the prosecution was concluded, and the Court adjourned for the day.

James Stephens and Felix Sanchez, two criminals confined in the Tombs, attempted to add two more murders to those for which they are already sentenced, by killing the night watchmen in order to effect their escape. Their design was happily frustrated.

The number of deaths reported as having occurred in this City last week was 480, which is a decrease of 36 when compared with the mortality of the preceding week, and an increase of 26 and 49 respectively over that of the corresponding portions of 1858 and 1859.

There was an easier feeling in the Money Market, without any remarkable change in rates. The Stock Market opened with rather more firmness, though the demand exhibited no noticeable improvement.

The sales of Cotton were confined to 1,000 bales. Prices were sustained. Flour was depressed, and 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. lower. Wheat was dull and heavy. Corn was inactive and tending downward. Rye was salable and steady. Oats and Barley were in demand, but at declining prices. More activity was discernible in Pork, which was dearer. Lard and Beef, Sugars, Rice, Coffee, Hay and Spirits Turpentine were inquired for. Metals and Oils were quiet. Whisky attracted more attention at, however, reduced quotations. The freight engagements were limited.

### Inter-Sectional Commerce.

The Finance Committee of the Virginia House of Delegates have reported a bill to that body entitled "A Bill making Regulations concerning Special Licenses," the design of which is to carry into effect, by legislative enactment, that famous policy of commercial non-intercourse with the North, which has, of late, been so extensively revived at the South. The bill substantially provides that certain enumerated goods, embracing the principal articles of Northern produce and manufacture, shall not be sold within the State of Virginia without a special license, and that a tax shall be levied on all such sales, unless the goods shall have been imported directly from abroad, or shall have been produced or manufactured in the State, or in any of the slaveholding States, or shall have been immediately carried by the purchaser beyond the limits of the State.

It is unnecessary to comment upon the obvious defects of various provisions of this bill, many of them, evidently, arising from the desire to avoid a conflict with the judicial interpretations of the Constitution—such as leaving the amount of such sales to be determined entirely by the oath of the seller, because the tax could not be levied upon the direct importation, and also exempting from tax the sales of such goods as shall be afterwards exported from the State, when the seller can have no possible means of certainly knowing the future disposition which shall be made of them. We prefer to look simply at the principle involved in this proposed enactment, and we have no hesitation in saying that it violates, not only the spirit of the Constitution, but its plain letter and intent, and is opposed to the whole current of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

The two clauses of the Constitution which refer to this subject are the following: "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;" and, "No States shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws." It seems almost an insult to any man of common sense to argue with him that these provisions were designed to secure perfectly free and unrestricted commerce between the different States; to give the entire regulation of commerce to the General Government, and to prohibit the individual States from imposing any restrictions upon it, or deriving therefrom any revenue. Still more are they opposed to any partial legislation by a State, or to any discrimination for or against the trade of any section of the Confederacy. Story, in his *Commentaries*, says: "The importance of the power of regulating commerce among the States is scarcely less than that of regulating it with foreign States;" and he assigns as one of the chief reasons why the exclusive control of the whole commercial relations of the country, excepting the trade which is carried on entirely within the limits of a State, was committed to Congress, that, under the old Confederation, "the States individually had commenced a system of restraint upon one another, whereby the interests of foreign powers were promoted at their expense."

It is, indeed, conceded that the States can lay no impost upon and subject to no tax, importations, whether from a foreign country or from another State; and it has also been established by the adjudications of the Supreme Court that a State cannot do that indirectly which it is prohibited from doing directly. Thus in the case of Brown *vs.* The State of Maryland, 12 Wheaton, it was decided that the act of a State Legislature requiring importers and wholesale dealers to take out a license, and pay for the same, was unconstitutional, on the ground that Congress has not only the right to authorize importation, but also to authorize the importer to sell. Sale is the object of importation, and the full enjoyment of the right to import may be completely nullified by restrictions placed on the right to sell. "Commerce," it was held, "stops not at the exterior boundary of a State, but it must enter its interior."

The only pretext for the constitutionality of the Virginia bill referred to—we cannot dignify it with the name of argument—is that it does not lay an impost on importations, but only taxes the subsequent sale within the limits of the State; but this, while we have seen it to be opposed to the whole reasoning of the Court, is equally subversive of the objects of the constitutional provision. If "it is wholly immaterial whether the tax be laid on the goods imported or on the person of the importer," so also there can be no distinction, either of design or effect, between a tax upon importation and a tax upon sale. The latter is only another, and not very ingenious, mode of evading a constitutional obligation, or, in common parlance, of whipping the devil round a stump. It is, indeed, true, that all the property of a State may be taxed; but then it is only true of an imported article when it has become so incorporated with the mass of property as to lose its distinctive character of an import. The proposed act of Virginia, however, contemplates the laying of such a tax, not only with the full recognition of the fact of importation, but with a specific and odious discrimination as to the source from which the import comes.

We need not say that the principle of such legislation, if carried to its legitimate consequences, would result in the entire prohibition of commerce between the different States. For instance, New-York, adopting a retaliatory commercial policy, might require a license to sell tobacco and other products of Virginia, and impose a prohibitory tax upon the sales of such products within her borders. Other States, feeling themselves aggrieved by restrictions upon their trade with the Old Dominion, might follow the example of New-York, and thus entirely break up the commerce of Virginia with her sister States, and compel her to seek an exclusive foreign market for her exports.

We are almost ashamed to discuss propositions which seem to us so self-evident, and which have been established by the highest judicial tribunal of the land. We have no idea that the introduction of the bill referred to into the Virginia Legislature has been made with any serious contemplation of its becoming a law. It is designed simply for political effect. Its object is to give some form and definiteness to the commercial proscription which, we are sorry to say, has been in some measure attempted to be carried into effect by individual action; and it is a virtual acknowledgment that such proscription is futile and inoperative without being incorporated into Legislative enactments. Virginia, however in a temporary irritation she might be disposed to discriminate in her trade with the North between the friends and the foes of her peculiar institutions, we believe to be too sensible, too much under the guidance of an enlightened self-interest, to prohibit, or even seriously embarrass, such trade. She wants a market for her own great staples, and she knows that the North is her best customer. Trade between States is simply the exchange of commodities, and the North can only afford to purchase her products by supplying her with its own manufactures. If she circumscribes the market in which she is to supply her own necessities, she, of course, diminishes the circle of competition and offers a premium on her own purchases. The final loss will in reality fall upon her own people, and they will be the chief sufferers by her unwise and narrow policy. So, also, as she diminishes the number of the consumers of her own products, she must in the same proportion diminish their value. No principle of political economy can be plainer. A proscriptive or restrictive policy of trade can only react upon herself and her own interests.

We have made these comments in no spirit of hostility to one of the oldest and noblest States of the Union, and with no feeling of apprehension of any narrow and vindictive legislation on her part. The commerce of the States, whatever may be its occasional interruptions, will follow its own natural laws, and will be regulated according to the guarantees of the Constitution. But it is always a source of regret to every patriotic heart, to see in any State and on the part of any portion of its people, a disposition to urge their Commonwealth into a course at variance with the comity which is due from each State to every other State of the confederacy, and either indicating or demanding a want of fidelity to grave constitutional obligations.

### The Contest for the Speakership.

The New-York *Tribune* does not seem to be well informed in regard to the condition of the Republican Party in Congress. We trust that in its anxiety to convict the Times of being the "organ of Senator Douglas," our contemporary has not so far neglected the interests of its own friends as to have forfeited their confidence, but the case as it stands looks rather dark. In commenting upon the contest for the Speakership, a fortnight since, the *Tribune*, speaking as with authority, used the following emphatic language: "It is all nonsense for anybody to pretend that an election would be any nearer with another candidate than Mr. Sherman. We trust, therefore, that our opponents and everybody else will shut up on this point. We say Sherman or nobody." This declaration no doubt struck a good many worthy people, unfamiliar with the exigencies of party warfare, as slightly inconsistent with what have been commonly recognized as the feelings of a good citizen. To lay down a permanent Congressional disorganization as the alternative of the election of one particular candidate for whom no special inspiration setting him apart among his fellows as the Heaven-intended Chairman of the American Representatives, had been claimed by his friends, or would have been allowed to be claimed by himself, must have seemed rather an exaggeration of party ambition, to those who look upon Congress in an old-fashioned way as a body of men sent to Washington to attend to the business of their constituents. Such critics do not know how grave a thing it is to make a President, nor how important a part of that manufacture a Congressional election is, like this now pending at Washington.

But it now appears that the *Tribune* either misunderstood or misrepresented the state of things in the camp for which it assumes to speak. Instead of saying "Sherman or nobody," the Republicans at Washington, yesterday, said "Pennington or somebody," and proceeding to vote upon this issue, developed the astounding result that Mr. Sherman has never been their strongest candidate at all. The highest vote ever thrown for Mr. Sherman was on the eleventh and twelfth ballots, more than a month ago when he received 112 voices. Mr. Pennington, yesterday nominated by the Republicans, after more than forty unsuccessful struggles to force the choice of "Sherman or nobody," received at once 115 voices, and lacked but two votes of an election. For more than a month, then, the *Tribune* must have been either profoundly ignorant of the true position of affairs at Washington, or profoundly bent upon doing its share towards keeping the whole country in hot water for the sake of effecting a partisan triumph. Possibly, therefore, a question may arise in the minds of reflecting persons, as to the exact accuracy of the statement which our contemporary yesterday makes, that "no man outside of the Representatives' Hall is more responsible for the chaos that reigns within it than Stephen A. Douglas," This statement is based upon the allegation that the Senator from Illinois, in a manner, owns four members of the House, and has been "dragging them aside from the line of action which Duty urges them to pursue." As we do not profess to understand the internal economy of these four trouble-sports, or of any other members of Congress, nearly so well as our contemporary, we cannot, of course undertake to contradict the assertion. It may be true, for aught we know, that Senator Douglas has defeated the culminating crisis of "Sherman or nobody." But we cannot keep suspecting that the vote yesterday thrown for Mr. Pennington, is not without its meaning also, for those who wish honestly to analyse the history of the discreditable contest now drawing to a close. And we sincerely trust that the forces known now as the "allies" do not intend to treat us to a repetition of the *Tribune* tactics on the other side of the House. What the country now demands is an immediate organization of the Representative body, and as the responsibility of accomplishing that organization has now been shifted from the friends to the foes of the late candidate of the Republicans, they may rely upon it that they will be held by public opinion most stringently to the prompt discharge of their task.

### Punishment and Police Discipline.

Recorder Barnard has at last got one notorious ticket swindler named Fowler, who once figured as one of Mayor Wood's Police, fairly into his judicial clutches. This interesting gentleman is in prison under conviction for selling an emigrant a bogus ticket, and we hope nothing will now interfere to prevent him from receiving the full measure of punishment allowed by the law. Recorder Barnard has already displayed praiseworthy vigor in relieving the City of the nuisance of such men as this, and we trust he will not now stay his hand. A few examples of the sternest character, and a vigilant well organized Police, are the true remedies for ticket swindling and its kindred iniquities, and will accomplish a great deal more, and in a much more legitimate way, than Mayor Wood's "Protective Bureau." Will Superintendent Pillsbury therefore have the goodness to see that the culprit is not taken out for walks through the streets, or allowed to dine at hotels in company with pleasant policemen? We do not wish to be too exacting, but we really think he might be kept in jail till his sentence is pronounced. We must "draw the line somewhere," and although it may be perfectly proper that murderers of good family should be allowed a little innocent recreation while loitering in the Tombs, we might as well shut the gates on such disreputable rascals as this Fowler. And that at least a little supervision will be required to secure this object may be inferred, we suggest, from the extraordinary revelations of our system of Prison Discipline made yesterday afternoon, in the history of the attempt of two convicts to escape from the Tombs.

Sanchez and Stephens, two murderers, under sentence of death, the one for killing his wife, the other for killing his father-in-law, were lodged, it appears, in cells which communicated with each other much more closely than do most of the rooms in an ordinary fashionable hotel with the bar. Of this circumstance Stephens availed himself to inform his fellow-prisoner that he would be happy to oblige him with a revolver in case he felt disposed to join in an escape, to be accomplished by shooting a couple of night-watchmen. Sanchez of course replied that he would be delighted to do so. Stephens procured the revolvers, as no doubt he could have procured a six-pounder, a dromedary, a steam-engine, or any other trifling article necessary to his plan; and but for an accident would now be at large with his confederate, leaving two slaughtered watchmen behind to testify to the solidity of our prison walls and the vigorous exactness of our prison discipline.

Philosophical Politics.—Two rabid Pro-Slavery journals in this City are at loggerheads upon the subject of the unity of races. One of them has been denouncing the Apostle Paul as a fanatical Abolitionist because he told the Athenians that "God made of one blood all nations of the earth." Our "constitutional" journalist says St. Paul then either did not know what he was talking about, or else had not had personal experience of the manifold defects of the negro character. Upon this, another of our contemporaries comes to the rescue of the teacher of the Gentiles, and reassures the agonized public by declaring that the Constitution may be defended, and the Free-Soilers extinguished, without impugning the natural history of the Bible. The country cannot feel too grateful for the watchful supervision thus exercised over its opinions. Such disputants as these scorn the aid of the Darwins and Agassiz'. They settle the origin of the species by a reference to the United States Reports, and the opinions of the Attorney-Generals. We hope, however, that between them they will at least allow the Bible to stand a few years longer. As they are strong they should also be merciful. We should have supposed the classification of dry-goods men would have left these philosophers no leisure for researches into human physiology; but the versatility of some people is really past belief.

An Injured Patriot.—Mr. Botts, of Virginia, is an ill-used man. He wrote a letter upon the present posture of political affairs, and invited twenty leading Virginian politicians to hear it read. They came to his house and listened to the reading of the document, and when its author had finished, were so enthusiastic that they were obliged to request him to retire into another room in order that they might give full vent to their eulogies. The author thus distinguished has since published his paper, and now finds to his amazement nearly all those who then approved so warmly of his views, solemnly repudiating his paper and himself under their sign-manual. Such is popularity, such the favor of the fickle multitude. This, if we mistake not, is just the time for Mr. Botts' old friends, the Brooklyn Ashlanders, to come to the rescue, and bring their standard-bearer comfort and consolation. Having nominated him for a Presidency to which they can never elect him, the least they can do is to soothe him in his present deep affliction.

The Return of the Opera.—After a brief brilliant, and boisterous season at Boston, the Opera returns to us on Monday night. Like Wordsworth's sky-lark, "true to the kindred points of Heaven and home," the lyric muse delights to soar for awhile in the sublimated atmosphere of the Modern Athens, but always drops back with calm satisfaction into her natural nest of Irving-place The Bostonians have been very good-natured to our wanderers. They have received their operas all the week through with decorous approbation and have vehemently applauded their oratorios on Sunday nights, although they have been obliged to confess that "Beethoven's symphony in C minor did not *sound natural* away from the Music Hall." They think Patti a pleasing young lady of fine promise, and they have discovered that Brignoli is a person of decided dramatic genius. This discovery alone was well worth the price we have paid for it in giving up our Opera so long to the wise men of the East. Our opera-world will have the goodness to prepare itself immediately for a new sensation. We have long heard our accomplished tenor emulating the "pearl showering" voice of Rubini. To see him grasping at the laurels of Talma will be rapture thrice-refined. We await Monday night and "I Puritani" with unfeigned impatience.

Sale of Pictures.—A sale of pictures in the New-York of to-day is not exactly the same thing with a sale of pictures in the good City twenty, or even ten years ago. There could hardly be a better criterion found of the immense progress which we have been making of late years in the finer arts of life, than the improvement which has taken place in these miscellaneous collections of paintings offered at public vendue. Ten years ago the neat, respectable auctioneers had a way of dealing with canvases as they dealt with china-ware and cabinet-ware, and it was no uncommon thing to find the "intelligent public" invited conspicuously to a sale of "oil pictures in frames suitable for country residences." Now the auctioneer who expects to attract to his rooms anything like a respectable company of buyers, must prepare himself for a close critical scrutiny of his "goods" when he meddles with the arts.

Mr. Snedecor advertises for such inspection a fresh and interesting gallery of pictures, chiefly by American artists, the sale of which will commence to-night, at the National Academy of Design. The foreign names of Achenbach, A. Stevens, Th. Frere, Herring and the elder Shayes, show that Mr. Snedecor has not left the busiest European *ateliers* unvisited; but the feature of his collection is undoubtedly the very tolerable completeness with which it represents the leading names in what we wish we could honestly call our own "School." Church, Gignoux, Cropsey, E. Johnson, Casilear and Durand have all put their pencils in motion for this indefatigable purchaser, and no one who has either begun or thinks of beginning to form a private collection of his own should overlook this occasion.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

#### SENATE.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 30.

Petitions were presented for aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and for one cent ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn.

The Auditor of the Canal Department reported that the tolls on the Champlain Canal, for the last year, amounted to $106,675.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize the Supervisors of Westchester County to erect a bridge across Croton River; for the prevention of frauds in the transfer of stock, and for the protection of stockholders by the registration of transfer of indorsement on stock, &c.; to regulate the fare on the New-York and Erie Railroad, by making it a misdemeanor to charge more than two cents per mile.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of Syracuse City; to dissolve the Antwerp Manufacturing Company in Jefferson County.

The bill to appropriate $1,000,000 to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Ramsey spoke at length and forcibly in favor of the bill, and after a debate, which occupied the remainder of the session, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.... Albany, Monday, Jan. 30.

Several petitions were presented, on the usual subjects.

Gov. Morgan transmitted a copy of the answer to the telegraphic dispatch sent to advise the Legislatures of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee of the invitation extended to them to visit Albany. The invitation was received too late for acceptance.

Hon. Floyd Jones, Secretary of State, transmitted the Annual Report of the Criminal Statistics. Also a communication addressed to his predecessor, from one Muir, of Edinburgh, relating to the claim of James Hay, the reading of which caused much merriment, and for a time upset the usual decorum of the House.

The report of the Trustees of the Astor Library was received.

The bill relating to Railroads in New-York City—substituted in the Senate for the Assembly bill—came from the Senate for approval. The House unanimously voted concurrence.

Mr. Smith gave notice of a bill to extend the Harlem Railroad to the Central Park.

A bill was introduced to authorize the construction of railroads in the City of New-York. It empowers the Common Council to designate certain routes in the streets and avenues of the City, and directs the Comptroller to advertise for objections. If objections are sent in by more than half the owners of the property along the line no more steps are to be taken. If objections are not made the franchise is to be advertised for sale at auction. The lease—drawn by the Corporation Counsel—is to be executed to the highest bidders, the proceeds to be paid to the sinking fund for payment of the City debt.

By Mr. Cooper—To construct a railroad in Seventh-avenue and other New-York streets.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the bill to prevent stockholders from voting by proxy, was recommitted.

Mr. Callicott offered concurrent resolutions expressive of devotion to the Union, and condemnatory of the disunion doctrines of the irrepressible conflict.

Mr. Gover introduced a bill cutting down pawnbrokers' rate of interest to ten per cent. *per annum*.

Mr. Tucker presented the New-York annual Tax Levy. The Assembly then adjourned.

### Highly Important from Mexico.

RETURN OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER—AMERICAN TROOPS EMPLOYED TO PROTECT AMERICAN CITIZENS—MILITARY PROGRESS OF MIRAMON—THE PACIFIC PORTS AGAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE LIBERALS.

New-Orleans, Monday, Jan. 30.

The United States steam-corvette *Brooklyn*, from Vera Cruz 24th inst., touched at the mouth of the river yesterday, on her way to Pensacola for coal and provisions.

Minister McLane was a passenger, and came to this city in the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which arrived to-day from New-York *via* Havana.

Minister McLane will remain here a week, after which he will return to Vera Cruz in the *Brooklyn*.

Mr. McLane has important dispatches for the Government, and awaits telegraphic instructions.

Affairs at Vera Cruz were quiet.

Detachments of marines have been stationed at Tampico and Minatitlan for the protection of American citizens, in consequence of Miramon's threatened expedition to the coast.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was at Vera Cruz, and the *Savannah* was expected daily.

Advices from the city of Mexico are to the 19th inst.

Miramon was preparing an expedition against Gen. Carvajal at Tlascala.

The clergy refuse Miramon funds for his Vera Cruz expedition, considering it a ruse to get the money.

Miramon proposed starting on the 28th.

A proclamation by Miramon again protests against the McLane treaty.

The British Minister had presented his ultimatum, demanding indemnities.

The Liberals have retaken all the Pacific ports captured by Miramon.

### From the Pacific.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—ADVICES FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAN. 10.

Malloy's Station, Monday, Jan. 30.

The Overland Mail arrived here about 2 o'clock this afternoon, with San Francisco papers of Jan. 9, and telegraphic advices, *via* Furbaugh's Ferry, to 3 P. M. on the 10th.

Telegraphic dispatches received from Sacramento just previous to the departure of the mail, stated that Governor Weller sent his last annual message to the Legislature that morning, and that Governor Latham would be inaugurated at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and deliver his inaugural. Both messages were being telegraphed over the two telegraph lines to the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*.

There was another Senatorial caucus at San Francisco, on the evening of the 6th inst., at which nine ballots were had. The first stood as follows: Weller, 40; Denver, 32; Baldwin, 11; Washington, 8; McDougall, 7. Necessary for a choice, 49. The last ballot stood Weller, 42; Denver, 33; Baldwin and Washington, each 9; McDougall, 5.

The caucus then adjourned till the 10th, by a vote of 54 to 44—the Weller men opposing the movement.

This trial of strength produced intense excitement, and was the occasion of two fights. One member (a Weller man) voted by proxy, having been disabled for the time by a blow on the head, struck out by a Denver advocate. There was any amount of speculation as to the relative strength of the parties at the next caucus—some claiming that S. J. Inge would enter the caucus as a candidate, to the damage of Weller and Denver. It was the general impression, however, that Weller would ultimately triumph.

The new United States steamship *Saginaw*, built entirely in California, was completed, and had arrived in San Francisco harbor. She will make a trial trip of six or seven days prior to her departure for China.

Arrivals from domestic and Atlantic ports continued to occur freely.

Meantime there has been a succession of heavy rains, putting a stop to city trade, and preventing large communication with the interior. As yet there appears no disposition to change from the purchases that characterized the closing months of the past year.

The transactions of the last few days have been altogether unimportant, but a movement in refined sugars is evident, with an improvement attainable by holders to the extent of ½c. per pound. The article has been for some time regarded as critical, and an advance, consented to by the refinery, was all that was deemed necessary to the attainment of materially higher figures. There are, to-day, (the 9th,) buyers for all the Eastern in market, at 11½c. Candles are a shade firmer under light receipts, but no large purchases have been made. A cargo of Rio Coffee arrived yesterday, but it cannot be stated at what the market will open, but no material abatement from the present rates is looked for. Provisions of all kinds are dull. In fact all others than those noted are heavy and unchanged.

Arrived—Jan. 8, *Talisman*, from New-York, and *Grace Gordon*, from Boston; 7th, *Wavelet*, from Honolulu; Hamburg bark *Edward and Eliza*, from Havre; *Princess*, from Philadelphia; 8th, Mecklenburg bark *P. F. Pagge*, from Rio Janeiro.

Sailed—Jan. 7, ship *Golden Fleece*, from New-York.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO FIREBAUGH'S FERRY, (150 MILES EAST OF SAN FRANCISCO,) JAN. 10—3 P. M.

The inaugural ceremonies at San Francisco, yesterday morning, were grand and imposing. A great inauguration ball was given in the evening.

No business of importance has been transacted in the Legislature to-day.

The Senatorial caucus appointed for to-night absorbs all other subjects.

Gov. Weller's Annual Message gives a gratifying exhibition of the State finances.

The Treasury receipts last year were $1,170,885 and the expenditures $916,162.

The Governor urges retrenchment and reduced taxation.

The total funded and floating State debt is $4,180,000, and the funds in the Treasury $662,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND OREGON.

Dates from British Columbia are to the 6th inst., but the news is unimportant.

Oregon advices are to the 3d inst.

The Columbia River was still closed by ice.

The mining news from Fort Colville was gratifying. The times there were prosperous. Money was plentiful.

The Similkarnean mines are represented as rich as those of California in her palmiest days, and as extensive.

Lieut. Mullen's party had established their Winter quarters at Fort Owen.

Business here is a trifle more animated, but without change in rates.

Crushed Sugar is changed, 17c.—without buyers. The prices of the small stocks of Eastern are controlled by the Company's figures.

The *Poruge's* cargo of Rio Coffee is selling in bags at 17¾c.

Provisions are slow as last quoted.

Arrived Jan. 9, steamer *Golden Age*, with New-York dates to Dec. 20.

ARIZONA.

Advices from Tubac say the driver of the Overland Mail brought the news on his last trip that the Indians at Apache Pass had given signs of extensive preparations for the total extermination of the Overland Mail line through their country, to be followed by a descent upon the inhabitants. The Indians, since the troops returned from their campaign, have been more troublesome than ever.

On the night of the 10th all the horses belonging to Capt. Stone's Commission were stolen, together with eleven horses and forty head of cattle belonging to farmers in the neighborhood.

### The Virginia House of Delegates.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 30.

Resolutions were introduced in the Virginia House of Delegates to-day, declaring that while we recognize an imperative necessity for decisive measures in the present condition of things, yet we believe that prompt and efficient coöperation can be more safely obtained by the direct and authoritative action of the constituted authorities of the Southern States, than through the agency of an assemblage which can have no legitimate power except to debate and advise. Therefore, the General Assembly of Virginia will not, at this time, undertake to invite any Conference of Commissioners appointed by the authority of the Southern States.

### Items from New-Orleans.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 30.

The *True Delta*, of the 25th inst., says that the new storehouse of the Penitentiary, at Huntsville Texas, with 350 bales of cotton, and other property, was burned on the 16th inst. Loss $25,000.

The *Picayune*, of the 25th inst., says that the bark *Archer*, from New-Orleans, had returned to the Pass in a critical condition, having collided with the ship *Patterson*, in the Gulf.

### Wholesale Poisoning Case.

Rochester, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 30.

The family of Hon. James O. Pettingill was poisoned at Adam's Basin, by strychnine. The family consisted of Mr. Pettingill, his daughter, Mrs. Marshall, and Mrs. Lewis, a nurse. It is hoped Mr. Pettingill and his daughter will recover, but there are no hopes of Mrs. Lewis getting well. A domestic in the house is strongly suspected of committing the deed, and she has been arrested.

Later—Mrs. Lewis is still alive but cannot possibly recover. Mr. Pettingill and daughter are doing well.

### The Late State Treasurer of Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 30.

William H. Gibson, formerly Treasurer of this State, and recently convicted of embezzlement, has been granted a new trial.

### Movements of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

Buffalo, Monday, Jan. 30.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings passed through this city to-day, *en route* to Philadelphia, and probably to Washington.

### Non-Arrival of the America.

Halifax, Monday, Jan. 30—8 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *America*, now in her seventeenth day from Liverpool and considerably overdue. It is raining hard.

## OBITUARY.

The decease of Mr. Ely Moore, which the telegraph announces as having occurred at Lecompton, Kansas Territory, on the 26th inst., revives recollections of one formerly prominent in our own political circles. Mr. Moore was born in New-Jersey about the beginning of the present century. He adopted printing as his profession in early life, and became very popular among his brethren of the craft, by organizing the Trades' Union movement. His fluent tongue and suavity of manner also secured him a prominent position among the Tammany Hall politicians, and for two terms—those of 1835 and 1837—he represented his District in Congress. As a reward for his services to the party, Mr. Polk appointed him United States Marshal for New-York, a position which he filled with much acceptance to the powers that then were, by exhibiting great zeal in executing the Fugitive Slave law. After he had filled this office for a period, some fickle blast of fortune swept Mr. Moore back among the mountains of New-Jersey, where he became the editor of the Warren *Journal*, which was published at Belvidere. The fidelity which he continued to display in the defence of Democratic principles, secured him the appointment of Indian Agent for Kansas Territory. He exchanged this position for that of Registrar of the Land-office, a post which he held at the time of his death.

Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, who died in Philadelphia, on the morning of Sunday, the 29th inst., was born in 1801 in that city. In 1819 he graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, and advanced so rapidly in the profession which he had selected as the best adapted to his talents, that in 1832 he was appointed United States Attorney for Pennsylvania. In 1837 he held the office of Solicitor of the United States Treasury, and in 1840 accepted the position of Attorney-General in Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet. He was subsequently President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Vice-President of the Historical Society, and Director of Girard College. These two last named positions he resigned a year or two ago, in consequence of infirm health. Besides numerous contributions to reviews and magazines, Mr. Gilpin published the opinions of the United States Attorney-Generals from the beginning of the Government to 1841, and also supervised the publication of the papers of James Madison.

### Relief for the Lawrence Sufferers.

The following correspondence explains itself:

Office of the Adams Express Company,  
No. 59 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 21, 1860.

Sir: Inclosed please find check for one thousand dollars, which I am instructed by the Board of Managers of this Company to transmit for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamity in Lawrence, and to express to you their sympathy for the unfortunate victims of that distressing catastrophe.

With great respect, your obedient servant,  
W. B. DINSMORE, Treasurer.

D. Saunders, Jr., Esq., Mayor of Lawrence, Mass.

City of Lawrence, Mayor's Office, Jan. 24, 1860.

*W. B. Dinsmore, Esq., Treasurer Adams Express Company:*

Dear Sir: I have received your letter expressing so much of warm, deep sympathy for the unfortunate victims of the late terrible catastrophe in this city, accompanied by the nobly generous donation of $1,000, authorized by your Board of Managers for their relief.

The pressure of cares that have weighed heavily upon me since the event must be my apology for not replying instantly, but you may be assured that time will neither diminish nor obliterate from the hearts of a grateful but afflicted people the memory of your prompt and timely aid.

Tendering you the expressions of my own personal gratitude and sincere respect,

I am very truly yours,  
D. SAUNDERS, Jr., Mayor.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE EARLY PROTESTANT STRUGGLES IN ENGLAND.**—This was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening by Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENTS, in the Presbyterian Church in Twenty-eighth-street, near the Ninth avenue. The audience, whose Hiberno-Scottish nationality was betrayed as much by their enthusiasm as by their faces, completely filled the edifice. In treating of the character of ELIZABETH as a woman he described her as vain and a flirt; in reviewing her course as a monarch he awarded her the credit of having been the first to effect a thorough severance of Great Britain from any connection with or subjection to the Romish See. The act of Uniformity, passed in her reign, he regarded as not only unjust but as in direct hostility to the great principle which inspired the Reformation—the right of freedom of thought. Protestantism, he admitted, was fragmentary, but every fragment had vitality and action. Some trees grow by slips; take a branch from such a tree and plant it, and its growth and vigor will be greater than that of the parent stem. So Protestantism grew by slips. The great struggles of the early Protestants arose, first, he said, out of the unhappy tendency in some to make compromise, not thoroughness, their motive of action; and next, to sacrifice independence to uniformity. From these all their troubles began, but they did not retard the spread of the truth. It was, however, reason for humiliation that true Protestantism had not made more progress throughout the world. In Italy, in Hungary, in England, and in this City even, the struggle was still going on. He called upon all his hearers, especially the young men, to gird on the armor of God, wielding the sword of the spirit, which is the Word of God, and boldly to mingle in this conflict between truth and error.

**INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**—The sixth annual meeting of the New-York Infirmary for women and children was held last evening at the Institution, No. 64 Bleecker-street. The objects of this establishment are to provide medical and surgical assistance for the needy, and especially to afford facilities for the practical study of medicine by women, and to train an efficient body of nurses for the service of the community at large. The Annual Report showed that 3,680 patients had been treated during the year, of whom 130 were house patients, and 150 had been treated at their own homes. The attendance on the great proportion has been wholly gratuitous. The expenses, during the past year, were $3,600, and the receipts about $400, leaving about $3,000 to be provided for. An effort is now making to raise a fund sufficient to render the institution permanent, that it may be enabled to carry out the objects contemplated in its establishment. After reading the Annual Report, the remainder of the evening was spent in discussing the best plans for raising the permanent fund. The members of the Collecting Committee, it was stated, had themselves subscribed the sum of $5,000.

**LECTURE ON VETERINARY SCIENCE.**—An introductory address on Veterinary Science and Art, its history, progress, and importance, was delivered last evening at the College of Veterinary Surgeons in Twenty-Third-street, by Capt. ROLSTON, the President of the Institute. He traced the early history of Veterinary Science in Europe, and spoke of its present advanced state, as shown by the fact that there were numerous colleges and establishments devoted to its study in all the principal countries of Europe, receiving government patronage and support. The diseases of horses, and the best modes of treatment, were glanced at, particularly those of the hoof, arising from the improper mode of shoeing, to which, he said, more than to all other causes combined, was to be traced the deterioration of the horse. The lecturer concluded with an exhibition of camera views of the most celebrated English racers.

**NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—A regular meeting of the National Union Executive Committee was held last evening at Room No. 7, Clinton Hall, the President, CHAUNCEY W. MOORE, in the Chair. Communications were read from National Union Clubs lately formed in the First, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, all of which reported the growing success of those organizations. From different parts of the State letters were received sympathizing with and encouraging the new movement. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. SIMEON BALDWIN, WILLYS BLACKSTONE, and JAMES KIDD, of Albany. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting on or about the 22d of February and to prepare an address to the citizens of New-York.

**INTERESTING CHURCH REVIVAL.**—Every night for the past two weeks well-attended religious services have been conducted in the Bedford-street M. E. Church, of which Rev. J. P. NEWMAN is pastor. The most intense interest is manifested, and at each meeting many profess a conviction of sin. Last Sabbath twenty-five new converts were received into the church. During the two years of the present pastor's ministrations a large number have been added to the Society, and its list of members now comprises a thousand names. Mr. NEWMAN, much to the regret of his church and congregation, will dissolve his connection with them next Spring, when he proposes to depart on an extended tour through Europe and Palestine, thence to China, and home again *via* California.

**LECTURE BY PROF. YOUMANS.**—The large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled to overflowing last evening on the occasion of the delivery of a lecture by Prof. YOUMANS, upon the "General Influence of the Solar Ray and an analysis of its forces." The lecturer, after showing the influence of the solar heat upon all forms of life, analyzed the solar ray into three parts, luminous, thermal and chemical, and explained the influences exerted by each. The next lecture of the course will be given on Friday evening.

**DINNER TO CHARLESTON DELEGATES.**—A grand banquet of the National Democratic Delegates from the eastern section of the State to the Charleston Convention, took place at the Astor House last evening. In addition to the delegates, there were a large number of distinguished gentlemen present as invited guests. The best feeling prevailed, and among others who made speeches were Hons. FERNANDO WOOD, GREENE C. BRONSON, JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, and JOSIAH SUTHERLAND. Several delegates from the interior of the State, were also present.

**MRS. BLUNT'S READINGS.**—Mrs. E. K. BLUNT, of whose grace and earnestness as a public reader we have already had occasion to speak, and who has commanded the esteem and admiration of the most cultivated audiences in all parts of the country, gave another of her agreeable soirées, last evening, in this City at the hall of the Young Men's "Christian Association."

**LECTURE ON THE PAPACY.**—Mr. COCHRAN, who professes to have discovered what has hitherto escaped the profoundest investigation, a key to the Apocalypse, will lecture on the subject this evening, at the Baptist Church, No. 18 East Eleventh-street. Mr. COCHRAN has delivered the course which he is about to open here, in San Francisco.

## Fires.

### THE ANN-STREET CONFLAGRATION.

At the fire in Ann-street, Sunday morning, the manuscript of the City Inspector's Annual Report, recently sent to the Common Council, which was left with WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS to be printed, under the contract made by the Common Council with Mr. EDMUND JONES, was totally destroyed. It will be the work of ten days or a fortnight to again prepare, from the data in the City Inspector's office, the important tables and statistics which partly constituted the Report. Three or four additional clerks have been employed to perform this work.

EZRA M. STRATTON, Editor and publisher of the *Coachmakers' Magazine*, desires us to state that the whole edition of this periodical, including the February number, has been left intact, as it was stored at No. 106 Elizabeth-street. The advertising pages, which were destroyed, comprised the principal part of Mr. STRATTON'S loss, and these can be replaced so readily that there will be no interruption in filling orders. *Merry's Museum* and *Woodworth's Cabinet*, published by Mr. J. N. STEARNS, will be delayed but a few days by this casualty, as the last fo... only, with the plates, were destroyed. There is no insurance, however, on this loss, which amounted to $500.

We were in error in stating that there are no large engines which have their houses in the vicinity of the fire. Company No. 38, which owns the largest engine in the City, is located in the immediate neighborhood, and had its apparatus on the spot before the alarm bells sounded. Its members worked incessantly and faithfully for four hours.

### IN CHERRY-STREET.

Yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a fire broke out at a dance-house, No. 58 Cherry-street, kept by a man named LANG. The flames were extinguished, but not before a damage of perhaps $1,000 was sustained. The fire was caused by a girl smoking a pipe in bed. The den was formerly occupied by PETE DAWSON, who is now in Sing Sing.

### IN BROAD-STREET.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the first floor of No. 136 Broad-street, occupied by JOHN SOULE as a clothing store. The stock of clothing was damaged to the extent of $500; insured in the Clinton Insurance Company. The upper floors, occupied as a dwelling by HENRY GILBERT, were damaged by water. The cause of the fire is unknown.

### IN THIRD-AVENUE.

By a defect in a furnace flue, a fire broke out at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, in the rear of the hat-store of CHARLES G. MURCH, No. 220 Third-avenue. Damage about $300; insured.

### IN BROADWAY.

Yesterday morning, at 6½ o'clock, an accidental fire, involving a loss of $250, took place in a new building, No. 596 Broadway.

## Police Reports.

### A DESPERATE MADMAN.

On Sunday night Arthur Carrigan, a resident of Cherry-street, was arrested and committed to Essex Market Prison on a charge of having been drunk in the streets. Soon afterwards he was attacked with delirium tremens, and James Martin, an employe at the prison, and one of the keepers, entered his cell to secure him, so that he should not injure himself. Immediately on their approaching him, the madman caught Martin by the arm and stabbed him in the head with a knife, inflicting a horrible scalp wound. The keeper pulled the injured man out of the cell and closed the door. Carrigan was not secured until yesterday morning, when the jailors finally succeeded in putting handcuffs upon him, after which he was removed to the Tombs.

### RE-ARREST OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

During the last term of the Court of General Sessions, Mr. Benjamin L. Blonk, one of the officers of that Court, was intrusted with the custody of Michael Flannigan, indicted for an assault and battery. While Flannigan was on his way to procure bail, in his charge, Mr. Blonk alleges that his escape was facilitated by one Patrick Murphy, keeper of a porter-house, corner of Greenwich and Canal streets. Blonk searched diligently for the refugee from justice, and last week, finding him in New-Jersey, brought him back, and safely lodged him in the Tombs. Murphy has been arrested and held to bail, for aiding the escape of the prisoner.

### A NICE YOUNG MAN.

Catharine Smith, a domestic employed at No. 75 East Twenty-third street, surprised Henry W. Hubbell, a young man of elegant exterior, in the dining-room, as he was pocketing about $40 worth of silver spoons and forks belonging to her employer. Upon his detection the fellow dropped his booty and sought to escape, but Catharine called "Watch" and Officer McIntyre, of the Twentieth Precinct, pursued Hubbell and arrested him. Justice KELLY, before whom he was taken, held him to answer a charge of burglary.

### ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH.

Mr. Alfred G. Harris, of No. 498 Second-avenue alleges that he yesterday employed Wm. McNally, a cartman, to remove a load of furniture, whence the latter stole from the apartment where he was procuring his load a gold watch and chain, valued at $40. The accused was arrested on the charge and held, pending an investigation by Justice KELLY.

# CITY GOVERNMENT.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

### THE CHARTERED RIGHTS OF THE CITY—WEIGHERS OF COAL.

Alderman BARRY presented a resolution to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, directing the Street Commissioner to remove the building No. 24 Reade-street, because it projected beyond the line of the street, as widened. After some debate the resolution was withdrawn, and the same Alderman presented another resolution, directing the Street Commissioner to report to the Board, at its next meeting, the reason why the building in question has not yet been removed, in accordance with the ordinance so directing. This was adopted.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution, directing the Commissioner of Lands and Places to have shrubbery, shade-trees and benches set out in Tompkins-square. It was referred.

Alderman BOOLE presented a preamble and resolutions setting forth that there were several bills before the Legislature deeply affecting the rights of the people of the City and taking away from them and their corporate authorities the control over the streets, avenues and highways of the City; that exclusive control over the streets, avenues and highways of the City was guaranteed to the people of the City by their early charters; that their charters more recently adopted contain the same guarantees, as laid down in the celebrated Broadway Railway case; that the passage of the pending bills in question would be a gross violation of the people's chartered rights; and requesting Gov. MORGAN to withhold his signature from all bills providing for the construction of railroads in the streets of the City, in violation of chartered rights.

Alderman BRADY did not recognize the propriety of passing such a resolution. He did not understand why the gentleman offered it when his Democratic friends in the Legislature at Albany styled the Common Council of New-York corrupt.

Alderman TUOMEY opposed the resolution, and was for standing by the Democratic legislators at the Capital.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted, (ayes, 13; nays, 4.)

Alderman GENET offered a resolution in favor of appointing a Special Committee to report an ordinance providing for the appointment of Weighers of Coal, one for each Ward, to receive six cents for every ton weighed by them, and for fining every coal dealer who delivers coal without a certificate from one of them. The resolution was adopted, and the Committee consists of Aldermen GENET, BAGLEY and DARRAGH.

The report of the Central Park Commissioners, giving detailed statements of the work performed within the last year, was received and laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

## THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

### SAFETY OF THE STATE ARSENAL—THE OVER-CROWDED CITY CARS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, petitions from Hose Company No. 4, to have their house altered, and from parties to have cross-walks rendered passable, were received and referred.

The following was referred to the Committee on Railroads:

*Resolved*, That each two-horse City Railroad-car shall be allowed to carry twenty-four passengers inside, and no more; and each one-horse car, fourteen passengers, or such number only as can be comfortably seated inside.

By resolution, the Counsel to the Corporation was requested to inform the Board whether any valid and legal contract is in existence for the work of the Battery-enlargement.

A resolution was laid over, in favor of fitting up a drill-room over Essex Market, without contract.

The Corporation Counsel stated, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, that the ordinances of the Common Council make it the duty of the Fire-Wardens to examine buildings twice in each year. Although he considered the act of 1856 good, he recommended the Common Council to make some further provision for the inspection or examination of buildings in the course of construction, and to prevent buildings being over-burdened with merchandise.

The following Commission was appointed to examine and report on the security of the State Arsenal: E. L. Viele, W. Blackstone, J. B. Cornier, O. P. Hatfield, Robert Henry, John Hellinen, Peter Bogart, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, stating facts in relation to the collecting and delivery of street manure, in brief, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of loads on hand Dec. 31, 1858 | 2,275 |
| Number of loads collected during 1859 | 99,870 |
| Number of loads delivered during 1859 | 92,251 |
| Number of loads on hand Dec. 31, 1859 | 3,820 |

In consequence of the rise of the tide at the foot of 23d street and Gansevoort-street, between 5,000 and 6,000 loads of manure were washed away and lost. The manure sells at from 10 to 25 cents per load.

The President appointed Messrs. Baulch, Allen, Van Tine, Decker, and Shannon a Committee to examine and report in relation to the contested seat in the Sixth Councilmanic District. Mr. Lent contests the seat of Mr. Baker, on the ground that he is not a citizen. The Board then adjourned.

## JOINT COMMITTEE.

### SALTING THE STREETS.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to consider the propriety of passing an ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt in the streets for the purpose of melting snow, met at 4½ P. M., yesterday, in Room No. 8, City Hall, the Chairman, Alderman GENET, presiding. The Committee transacted no business, but adjourned to Thursday next, at 3 P. M.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

### SUPERIOR COURT ACCOMMODATIONS — COUNSEL FEES—EXORBITANT CHARGES—THE COMPROMISES OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, Mr. BELL read a note from Ex-Judge Edmonds, requesting the Board not to publish his remarks in the case of the Commissioners of Records, as reported by a stenographer, inasmuch as the report was full of errors and absurdities. Mr. BELL read the note as a reply to the complaint of the plaintiffs that, while the speech of the counsel for the Supervisors was published, that of the plaintiff's counsel was not.

A communication was received from the Justices of the Superior Court, requesting permission to occupy the Chamber of the Board as a Court room, when not occupied, until better accommodations for the Superior Court can be provided. It was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

The Board adopted a resolution declaring that it will not audit or pay any bills for advertising for the County, except such as have been duly authorized by them.

Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution directing that $500 each be paid to Abraham R. Lawrence and Wm. M. Evarts, as counsel fee, for defending Supervisors Purdy, Blunt, Conner, Briggs and Voorhis, in the suit of McSpedon & Baker, for damages caused by the refusal of the Board to insert in the Tax Levy $193,620 26, for the Commissioners of Records. It was adopted.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported that the Board had no jurisdiction over the proposition of C. Robinson to the Police Commissioners for new telegraph instruments. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery, to which was referred two bills of Charles W. Baker and others for election supplies for the December election, amounting to $3,034 39, reported that the charges were overcharges and presented a resolution directing that $1,188 49 be paid them, and their receipt in full taken therefor. The report was adopted.

Mr. BLUNT, from the Committee to which was referred the application of the Commissioners of Excise for the privilege of entering up judgment against violators of the Excise law, reported that there were some cases in which it would be proper to grant the application. The Board empowered the Committee in such cases to permit the entering up of judgment without the payment of the usual fee therefor, $1 10.

Mr. KENNEDY called attention to the fact that it was darkly hinted by private individuals that the Excise Commissioners had compromised many cases against violators of the Excise law by receiving money from them, and that the money so received had not been paid into the County Treasury. He expressed the belief that the Commissioners were above anything of the kind, and in order to give them an opportunity to contradict these reports offered a resolution calling upon the Commissioners of Excise to furnish a detailed statement of the number of suits instituted by them in 1858 and 1859 for violations of the Excise law; of the number that has been discontinued or compromised, and the amount received therefor, and the amount of such receipts paid into the County Treasury. It was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday, 2½ P. M.

## CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

### WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

### From Jan. 21 to Jan. 28, 1860.

Men, 82; Women, 84; Boys, 167; Girls, 147. Total, 480. Adults, 166; Children, 314. Males, 249; Females, 231. Colored persons, 10.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | 2 | Dropsy in Chest | 1 | Inflam. of Throat | 3 |
| Albuminaria & Dis. of Kidneys | 3 | Dropsy in Head | 22 | Inflam. of Veins | 1 |
| Apoplexy | 4 | Dyspepsia | 1 | Inflam of Womb | 2 |
| Bleeding | 2 | Enlarg't, Heart | 1 | Inanition | 1 |
| Bleed'ng, Womb | 1 | Epilepsy | 2 | Kidneys, dis. of | 3 |
| Bronchitis | 7 | Erysipelas | 4 | Liver, dis. of | 2 |
| Cancer | 3 | Fever | 1 | Marasmus, Inf't | 13 |
| Cholera Morbus | 1 | Fever, Bilious | 1 | Measles | 8 |
| Cirrhosis of Lv'r | 2 | Fever, Puerper'l | 5 | Mortification | 1 |
| Congestion B'ls | 1 | Fever, Remit'nt | 2 | Palsy | 6 |
| Congestion Br'n | 10 | Fever, Scarlet | 60 | Pleurisy | 1 |
| Congestion Lngs | 6 | Fever, Typhoid | 2 | Rheumatism | 1 |
| Consumption | 74 | Fever, Typhus | 4 | Scrofula | 1 |
| Convul's, Adult | 1 | Gout | 1 | Small-pox | 7 |
| Convul's, Inf'nt | 38 | Heart, Dis. of | 7 | Softening Brain | 1 |
| Croup | 21 | Hooping Cough | 9 | Teething | 2 |
| Debility, Adult | 2 | Inflam. Bladder | 1 | Tumor | 2 |
| Debility, Infant | 1 | Inflam. Bowels | 8 | Ulcerat'n, bow'ls | 1 |
| Diarrhœa | 2 | Inflam. of Brain | 4 | Ulcerat'n, throat | 1 |
| Diphtherite | 8 | Inflam. of Chest | 1 | Womb, dis. of | 1 |
| Dropsy | 5 | Inflam. of Lungs | 41 | | |
| | | Inflam. Stomach | 3 | Total | 433 |

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asphyxia | 3 | Delirium Trem's | 1 | Premature Birth | 8 |
| Burn'd or Scald | 7 | Drowned | 3 | Suff'n, Accid'l | 2 |
| Casualties | 6 | Intemperance | 2 | Suicide | 4 |
| Comp'n Brain | 1 | Lues Venerea | 1 | | |
| Cyanosis | 2 | Old Age | 7 | Total | 47 |

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Jan. 30, 1858.....454.....Increase........ 26
Week ending Jan. 29, 1859.....431.....Increase........ 49
Week ending Jan. 21, 1860:
From absolute disease........490
From external causes, &c........26—516
Week ending Jan. 28, 1860:
From absolute disease........433
From external causes, &c........47—480
Decrease this week........36

### CLEANING THE STREETS.

No measures have yet been taken for cleaning the streets. Without the sanction of the Common Council, declared by ordinance, no contract therefor can be awarded. The Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector are to have a conference in a few days with a view to making temporary provisions for keeping the streets clean,—after first making them so,—until the Common Council shall take action. The conference will take place as soon as Mr. DELAVAN recovers from the illness which has confined him to his house for more than two months. He is convalescent, and will probably be at his office in a day or two.

## THE CITY RAILROADS.

### RECEIPTS OF THE SIXTH AND EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROADS FOR 1859.

The following were the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads during 1859, as stated in the reports which are to be submitted to the Common Council:

| 1859. | Sixth-av. R. | Eighth av. R. |
|---|---|---|
| January | $25,373 46 | $29,845 77 |
| February | 22,166 63 | 26,274 02 |
| March | 26,435 87 | 31,286 83 |
| April | 27,099 85 | 31,828 87 |
| May | 30,404 00 | 35,554 66 |
| June | 28,793 38 | 34,167 72 |
| July | 27,876 21 | 31,630 37 |
| August | 28,553 98 | 35,682 23 |
| September | 30,268 67 | 31,591 95 |
| October | 34,600 67 | 32,739 73 |
| November | 31,165 48 | 30,166 59 |
| December | 29,845 36 | 30,527 77 |
| Total | $342,583 56 | $382,256 21 |

It thus appears that the total number of passengers carried by the Sixth-avenue Railroad during 1859 was 6,851,671, and by the Eighth-avenue Railroad, 7,645,124.

## Spiritualistic View of Death.

### JUDGE EDMONDS' CRITICISM ON WASHINGTON IRVING—THE DELIGHTS OF SPIRITUALISM—COMMUNICATIONS FROM EXECUTED CRIMINALS.

Dodworth's Hall was crowded on Sunday morning last, in consequence of the announcement that ex-Judge JOHN W. EDMONDS would occupy the desk.

Judge EDMONDS took for his text a passage from WASHINGTON IRVING'S *Sketch-book*, in the article on "Rural Funerals," commencing, "The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced." The tenor of the article is that of grief for the departed, whose virtues and affections are tacitly regarded as lost forever to the living, "never to return."

Judge EDMONDS said they would doubtless be surprised at the character of the passage which he had chosen. It was an extract from the pen of a popular and fascinating writer—now departed to a world where the accuracy of his views might be tested—illustrating the popular theology on the subject of death.

Having heretofore spoken in this place in words of warning from his own consciousness of the dangers of spiritual intercourse, the Judge proposed this morning to speak of the blessings of spiritual intercourse. He was prepared to speak of these joys with certainty, though he should prefer to contemplate them in the privacy of the closet, where his irresistible emotions could have free course. One of these blessings was the restoration of our friends to us from beyond the grave. Before the advent of spiritual intercourse we had been taught that death was the final separation on earth of the dead and the living; that the reunion hereafter depended upon following the directions of some theological teacher, the dictates of some sect. We were even told that the departed could enjoy the delights of Abraham's bosom, and witness the torments of those whom they had loved in life; "that hell is paved with the skulls of damned infants." He remembered his own grandfather's teaching him the doctrine of election, and his grandfather's belief that his son and grandson, and all his family, were doomed to misery, while he, the grandfather, was one of the elect. And when in his childish innocence the speaker asked whether his grandfather would not feel anguish to witness the tortures of his own flesh and blood, the reply came that he would be so changed that the suffering of his family would not affect him! What was the effect of these abominable doctrines? Was it not naturally to create hatred to God, who had established such a system? Had they not a tendency to impeach the justice of the great Creator if such was the truth? But for the truths of Spiritualism these horrid doctrines would have sunk the world into deeper infidelity than the history of mankind had ever known.

Spiritualism teaches that our dear ones deposited in the grave are not separated from us. They are manifesting their warmest affection for us, and demonstrating that that affection, instead of being quenched by the grave, has been augmented and increased by the spiritual life into which the lost ones have entered. An Episcopalian Bishop had recently promulgated throughout the country his disbelief in the possibility of the pure and bright who have passed away, degrading themselves by coming back. But, was it any more a degradation for spirits to visit the habitation of the lowly and wordly than it would be for the holy Bishop himself?

There is implanted in man, as well as in all animals, an instinct of self-preservation, a love for life, a shrinking from the approach of death. Theology, instead of properly directing and instructing this, has striven to make it an instrument of power. Governments and priests have acted on the idea that this instinct of love for life can be used as a great instrument of government, religiously and politically, and have rested on the punishment of death as the last and worst punishment which they could inflict. When himself administering the government, and before he had received the light of spiritualism, the idea of death as a punishment appeared to him absurd. How could we know that death would be an ultimate punishment? Since his reception of the light of Spiritualism, he had received a confirmation of his thoughts. He had condemned nearly a score of persons to death in the course of his judicial career, and he had been visited by two who were executed in pursuance of that sentence. He had learned, to his satisfaction, at least what was the effect of the penalty of death. In the one case the spirit had come full of hatred and revenge, and unless restrained by some power greater than himself, he did not know what would have ensued in consequence of the feelings of hostility. The demonstrations were fiendish in the extreme. The felon proclaimed that he "had led a damned jolly life upon earth, and hated the Judge for arresting him." But, "You suffered in consequence of the crime that you had committed," said the Judge. "No matter," was the answer; "I was not prepared to leave life—I enjoyed it, and I hate you." In the other case the culprit said, "How much you erred in supposing that you inflicted punishment upon me. I fell under temptation. I was weak. I got into bad habits, and in an evil moment killed a man. You have carried me beyond the reach of temptation by the execution that you condemned me to. You improved my condition. I thank you for taking my life." The effect of the death penalty has been to enforce conformity of opinions and obedience to law, and often when that obedience was not a matter of duty. The fear of death has been appealed to. It is the basest passion that the human heart can recognize. As a powerful instrument of mental subjugation, it has retarded human progress. Spiritualism reveals what is death, leaving the instinct of self preservation untouched. It inculcates love instead of hatred; affection instead of revenge. It appeals to the higher attributes of man's nature.

It was not long since there was perpetrated in this City a murder that shook the moral sense of the community. It was interesting to see the manifestations in regard to it. The whole community, men, women and children, were ravenous to hang somebody for Dr. BURDELL's death; there was the greatest longing for some execution for that murder. A murder had been committed in our midst; the law of God and man had been violated; our anger and revenge were excited, and we desired to perpetrate the same wrong on somebody else. This was the effect of the education we had received from our ghostly teachers. It was the effect of cultivating fear of death. We are thus not only subjected to human domination, but to the domination of the worst passions of our nature.

Spiritualism, by teaching what death is, takes away the fear of it, which has so long been a curse to humanity. It teaches men to look upon death with the calmness of the philosopher, and even with the affection of the warmest heart. The speaker knew an estimable lady, a strict believer and active member in one of the orthodox sects, virtuous, kind, generous, educated, fulfilling all the duties of life to the best of her ability, who, when the hour of death came, shrank appalled from it, in terror, and died a victim to the orthodoxy that she had professed. He knew another, of about the same age, who had professed Spiritualism, and died of the same disease—consumption. She could scarcely speak, yet every step of her progress to the grave, up to the last moment, bore testimony to her thankfulness and joy on being called to the world beyond.

Was it possible that there was a man or woman living who had not realized the terrible uncertainty of the future. This uncertainty could be dispelled only by spiritual intercourse? How much of the unhappiness of the life that we lead here on earth is due to this uncertainty? How many plunge into sensual pleasures and avail themselves of all the appliances for forgetfulness that animal natures afford, in order to drown the cares of this terrible uncertainty. To this might be attributed the fact that out of twenty-five millions of people, not one-fifth profess to be Christians, or to believe in any religious doctrine. But Spiritualism, teaching man how to prepare for death, and warning him of danger, enabled him to work out his own salvation.

Judge EDMONDS pursued the same subject further in the evening.

## A Desperate Plot Frustrated.

### ATTEMPT OF SANCHEZ AND STEPHENS TO ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS.

Yesterday afternoon it was discovered that JAMES STEPHENS and FELIX SANCHEZ, the one convicted of having murdered his wife and the other of having killed his father-in-law, were about to attempt to escape from the City Prison by murdering the two night watchmen. The cells in which the two felons are confined are connected by the waste-pipe, and STEPHENS, it is said, having discovered this fact, made this pipe the medium of communication with his fellow convict. He proposed to provide SANCHEZ and himself with revolvers, and then to shoot the night watchmen as they went their rounds to lock the cells, take from them the keys to the outer doors, and thus make their escape into the street. By some means at present unknown, but which it is not difficult to surmise, STEPHENS succeeded in procuring two heavily-loaded revolvers. One of these he reserved for his own use, and the other was put in the possession of SANCHEZ, probably by the friend who procured the weapons for STEPHENS. Just as they had achieved what they considered the most difficult part of the plot the scheme was divulged to Mr. CHARLES SUTTON, the Warden of the Prison. Having acquainted Sheriff KELLY with the facts, the two went to STEPHENS' cell and declared their intention of searching him. The prisoner demurred, and on being told that he must submit, declared positively that he would not. Mr. SUTTON and Sheriff KELLY then seized him, and, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in overpowering him. They found in his pocket a six-barreled revolver, heavily loaded. After relieving him of the weapon, and ironing him heavily, the two went to the cell of SANCHEZ, and demanded an immediate surrender of the revolver, which they had learned was in his possession. Perceiving that resistance was useless, SANCHEZ complied. He was also heavily ironed, and removed to a cell up stairs. By the opportune discovery and frustration of this plot the lives of the two night watchmen, Messrs. FINLEY and CUNNINGHAM, were undoubtedly saved, as those who are acquainted with the character of SANCHEZ and STEPHENS have no doubt but that they would have made a most desperate attempt to carry out their design. It is stated that only a few days ago a hole intended to communicate with the cell of SANCHEZ was discovered under the bed in STEPHENS' cell.

## The Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

### VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

For the purpose of securing the arrest of HARTLEY, the brakeman, upon whom the burden of responsibility for the recent accident near Sing Sing was placed by the Jury, the Coroner wisely withheld the verdict from publication. HARTLEY having been arrested on Saturday at Greenbush, there is no longer a reason why the finding should be longer suppressed. We give it as follows:

*State of New-York, County of Westchester, ss.*—An inquisition indented and taken for the people of the State of New-York, County of Westchester, at the Getty House, in the village of Yonkers, on the 19th day of January, 1860, before me, Wm. H. Lawrence, one of the Coroners of said County, upon the view of the body of Mrs. Anna H. Field, wife of Thomas W. Field, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Samuel D. Rockwell, Bailey Hobbs, Anson B. Hoyt, M. N. Wisewell, Mathew A. Balmer, and Isaiah Anderson, good and lawful men of the said County, who, being duly sworn to inquire, on the part of the people of the State of New-York, into all the circumstances attending the death of the said Mrs. Anna H. Field, and by what cause said death was produced, and in what manner, and when, and where the said Mrs. Anna H. Field came to her death, do say upon their oaths as aforesaid, that the said Mrs. Anna H. Field came to her death by reason of injury received on the Hudson River Railroad, on the 18th day of January, 1860, while a passenger, seated in the rear car of the Albany Express Train, on its way to the City of New-York. Said train was standing, in a disabled condition, between the Sing Sing and Tarrytown stations on said road, when a way train, which left Sing Sing ten minutes after said express train, had passed that station, ran into and demolished the rear car of said express-train, in which the said Mrs. Anna H. Field was seated.

And the Jury further find, that the death of Mrs. Anna H. Field was the result chiefly of willful neglect of duty on the part of Robert Hartley, rear brakeman on said express train, in not executing the order of Conductor George N. Simpson, to carry the signal of danger a sufficient distance up the track to warn the approaching train in time to prevent the disaster, said Hartley having had ample time to execute said order.

And the Jury further find, that the negligence of Conductor George N. Simpson, in not seeing that his order was promptly and faithfully executed, is in the highest degree reprehensible, and deserving of the severest censure.

And the Jury further find, that whilst the engineer of the Sing Sing way train was not running at a higher rate of speed than was allowed him by the time table, yet he should have been more cautious, knowing that the express train, then on the track ahead of him, was running with an imperfect engine.

(Signed) WM. H. LAWRENCE, Coroner.
S. D. ROCKWELL, Foreman.
BAILEY HOBBS, M. A. BALMER,
ANSON B. HOYT, ISAIAH ANDERSON,
M. N. WISEWELL, Jurors.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

**COMMON COUNCIL—THE GRAND-STREET RAILROAD.**—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. A Special Committee reported in favor of giving permission to the Flushing and New-York Railroad Company to extend their road and run horse cars thereon, through Maspeth-avenue, North Second-street, Smith-street, Grand-street to Houston Ferry, and thence, by permission of the City Railroad Company, through Kingsland-avenue and Meeker-avenue to the Penny Bridge, provided that the road be extended through North Grand-street when it shall be completed, and that the road be built in the best style and furnished with two-horse cars; that no steam be used, and that the Company file bonds in the sum of $50,000 as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The grant is to be for ten years, and the Company is to run under the same regulations as the other City Companies. The report was adopted, there being only four votes against it.

**ACCIDENTS.**—An elderly woman named MARGARET LYONS was run over by a cart, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Fulton-street, yesterday, and severely injured. She was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.... A boy, named AUGUSTUS MAXWELL, fell from a tree opposite No. 105 Prince-street, on Saturday last, and fractured his skull. He died of the injuries received, in the City Hospital yesterday morning.

**DECIDEDLY COOL.**—Two men, arrested for burglary, owing to the absence of sufficient evidence to convict them, were discharged by order of the Grand Jury last week. Immediately after regaining their liberty, they went to the Police Station and demanded their "tools," consisting of a "jimmy," skeleton keys, and other articles used by professional burglars. The officer to whom they applied declined to accede to their modest request.

**BURGLAR ARRESTED.**—Officer O'ROURKE, of the Third Precinct, yesterday arrested a man in New-York on a charge of having robbed the house of WM. CLYNES, on King, near Van Brunt-street, a few weeks ago. He was committed for examination.

**NEW PASTOR.**—Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, of Troy, has accepted a call to become the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and will preach his first sermon before the Society on the first Sunday in April next.

**Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss** with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

**Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.**—"We have had occasion to use this famous preparation of Prof. WOOD'S, and after thoroughly testing its qualities, we find that where the hair is thin it will thicken it; if gray, it will restore it to its original color; likewise, it gives a glossy appearance, as well as keeps the hair from falling off."—*Baltimore Clipper.* Depot No. 444 Broadway, and sold everywhere.

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| No. 2 sewing machines | $100 |
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| Hemming gauges | 6 |

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No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Important to Tailors and Others.**

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

**Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.**

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

*Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co:*

GENTLEMEN—The printing establishment No. 113 Fulton and No. 48 Ann-st., occupied by us and Robert Benner, of the *New York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire.

The stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank bills, were in one of your champion safes, and after being exposed to the fiery ordeal for 30 hours, it has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other safe than yours.

WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

**$1,000 REWARD** will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

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They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
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**Spalding's Prepared Glue.**

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

**Dry Goods**

SELLING OFF AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.

An advertisement announcing the immediate sale, without reserve, of the extensive stock of Genin's Bazaar, appears in our paper to-day under head of Dry Goods.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**The Parker Sewing-Machine Company** respectfully call the attention of the public to their new, beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless $40 Sewing-Machine. $40.
Office, No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

**"What to Do."**—The application of Phrenology to the choice of life pursuits is the subject of Prof. FOWLER'S lecture in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, TO-NIGHT. Examinations with Charts during the day, at No. 308 Broadway.

**Shirts, Ready Made and Made to Order** from measure. Also, a complete assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods kept constantly on hand, by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

## DIED.

CONGER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 27, JOHN S. CONGER, M. D., in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 West 35th-st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

BRUNS.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 28, HENRY BRUNS, eldest son of Hester and the late Martin Bruns, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 159 East 27th-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

LALVE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 30, after a lingering illness, DANIEL LALVE, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Wm. Lalve, No. 51 5th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HAZLET.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 30, after a short but painful illness, Dr. S. WINTERTON HAZLET, aged 39 years, at his residence, No. 28 West Washington-place.

His relatives and friends, and the congregation of the First Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, without further notice.

MCMURRAY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 28, IDA MARGARET, only child of Dr. Robert and Gloriana S. McMurray, aged 3 years, 10 months and 23 days.

Her remains will be taken to Salem, Washington County, for interment.

HEANEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 30, suddenly, HENRY HEANEY, a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family, and of his son, William J. Heaney, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 103 2d-st.

☞ Belfast, Ireland, and Liverpool, England, papers please copy.

TOBIAS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 30, HENRIETTA, third daughter of Dr. S. J. Tobias, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, from the residence of her parents, No. 5 Ashland-place, Perry st.

LAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 26, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. S. Lay, No. 96 East 16th-st., little FRANKIE LAY, aged 8 years and 8 months, daughter of Robert H. and Sarah J. Lay, of Elizabeth, N. J.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

FELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 30, after a short illness, EDWARD G., son of Abijah and Eliza B. Fell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, West 58th st., near 2d-av., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GUIDICINI.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 29, at No. 24 Irving place, JULIA GUIDICINI, wife of Joseph Guidicini. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 30, JUDITH, widow of the late John Sullivan, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Franklin av., near Willoughby av., on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

EDGAR.—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 30, JEANIE SHANKLAND, wife of William B. Edgar, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 1. Trains leave Chambers-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

STEVENS.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Jan. 29, at the residence of Jeremiah Leaycraft, AGNES LIZZIE, of the age of 3 years and a half, second daughter of the late Henry James and Margaret Julia Stevens, formerly of Jamaica.

Friends are requested to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, Jan. 31.

SCHWEIZER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 29, after a brief illness, Miss MARGEEETTA SCHWEIZER, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Schweizer, aged 20 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,**
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
*Extra Class, No. 49. Jan. 30, 1860.*
78, 32, 42, 5, 23, 72, 25, 38, 24, 69, 15, 52, 63, 62, 57.
*Class No. 50. Jan. 30 1860.*
10, 17, 28, 54, 68, 18, 27, 44, 71, 36, 32, 48, 4, 13.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 30, 1860.
GEO. G. GORDON
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

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The largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in this City is to be found at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a very large assortment, and at the very lowest prices. Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva Workmen.

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Also, a few in gold hunting-cases, $50 each.

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STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

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COD LIVER OIL
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As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
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THE UNITED STATES
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OUR MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES CURRENT
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THE GREATEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER PUBLISHED!
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NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
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READY ON THURSDAY NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
WILL CONTAIN THE FIRST PORTION
OF AN EXCITING STORY,
ENTITLED
LILIAN, THE WANDERER;
OR,
THE PERILS OF BEAUTY!
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
Author of "Eveleen Wilson," "The Vest-Maker's Apprentice," "The Abandoned Wife," "Maggie, the Child of Charity," "Azael Kain," "Florence O'Neil," &c., &c., &c.

The object of this story is to show up, in their true colors, those human vampyres who prey upon the necessitous and ignorant emigrants, of both sexes, who land upon our shores. The heroine is a noble-souled and pure, but unfortunate orphan girl, who is forced by circumstances to leave her home in Europe and come to this country. Upon arriving here she falls into the clutches of the soulless ruffians alluded to, and her sufferings and narrow escapes from a fate worse than death are graphically sketched by the author. In the course of the story the reader is introduced both into the miserable hovel of poverty and into the mansion of luxury and wealth, and a clear insight is had into all classes of society.

Those who have read Francis S. Smith's previous works need not be informed that he stands without a rival on this side of the Atlantic, as a writer of that class of fiction in which the brightest as well as the darkest phases of human character are exhibited. To those who have not been fortunate enough to secure his previous productions we would say, read "Lilian, the Wanderer," without fail, for a perusal thereof will amply repay you.

Besides "Lilian, the Wanderer," the NEW-YORK WEEKLY is publishing Mrs. Holmes' Great Story, "Marian Grey," and Harry Hazel's exquisite Romance, "The West Point Cadet," besides a large number of first-class Sketches and Poems by the best writers living, Varied Departments, Editorials, &c., &c., &c., making altogether forty columns of delightful original reading matter, and the price is only FOUR CENTS per copy.

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The press builders, type founders, &c., are seconding our efforts in a truly generous spirit, and will work their establishments night and day until our large orders are filled.

The sudden interruption of so extensive and prosperous a business, upon which depended the accommodation of so many valuable friends and customers, and the prompt publication of several newspapers and periodicals, apart from the pecuniary loss to ourselves, leaves a painful anxiety for the many friends who are sufferers with us, and thus will be an additional incentive to energetic efforts to place ourselves in a position to be again worthy of their patronage.

We desire, in this connection, to return our grateful thanks to the very many kind friends who generously tendered valuable aid and assistance in our emergency; and also to those customers who have expressed their intention to remain with us, though at great inconvenience to themselves. They have placed us under an obligation we cannot forget.

WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.
JAN. 30, 1860. No. 49 Ann-st., New-York.

**COMMON SENSE RULES THE MASS OF** the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthrope philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician, concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen by the immense quantities of this medicine which are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied.

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My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order.
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## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.**—ONE OF THE oldest and finest estates in New-Jersey, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, about three-quarters of an hour from New-York, containing about 200 acres of highly cultivated ground, together with mansion house and numerous out-buildings, stables, coach-houses, barns, cattle-sheds, and yards, piggeries, henneries, &c. The dwelling is located in the centre of a beautiful lawn of several acres, filled with fine old shade-trees, shrubs and plants. The land is meadow, woodland, plow-land and pasture, owned and occupied by the present family for many years, and is now offered for sale to close the estate. To any parties wishing a delightful and elegant country residence, within Murray Hill distance of Trinity Church and Wall-street, the above is worthy of a full examination. The estate has a large water-front on the Passaic, with boat-house, fish-house, &c., and can be sold in 30, 40, or 50 acre parcels, or as an entirety, on easy terms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

**BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—Two of the elegant row of brown-stone houses on Bedford-av., Brooklyn, opposite the fountain, within 20 minutes' walk of Wall-st., being three-story, basement and attic, 23 feet wide by 50 feet in depth; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements. The lots are deep, giving large court and rear yards.

Also, three first-class three-story and basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements, situate on Taylor-st., between Bedford and Lee avs.; lots 100 feet deep; houses 20x40 feet.

The above dwellings are new, just finished, and ready for immediate use. Persons seeking first-class residences will do well to examine these houses. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, City Bank Building, corner of South 7th and 1st sts., Williamsburgh.

**FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT** White Plains, 1½ miles from the dépôt, formerly the residence of Amos F. Hatfield, Esq. Large house, containing 14 rooms, large parlor, dining-room, two kitchens with range, drains, and a well of soft water under cover, nine bedrooms and an ice house filled with ice, barns, coach-houses and other out-buildings, verandah, front and rear, large lawn in front of house, beautifully shaded, 25 acres of first-rate land, laid down in wheat, rye and timothy; in short, everything requisite for a first-class residence. Price $15,000; $7,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to

GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York.

N. B.—If not sold at private sale before March 20, it will be offered at auction at the Merchants' Exchange.

**FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION** and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas, and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres, and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale, inquire at No. 380 Broadway, up stairs.

**MURRAY HILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.**—The large 4-story brown-stone house, No. 262 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; has twenty rooms and every convenience for a large genteel family. Also a splendid church-site, 100 by 200 feet, on the highest ground on Murray Hill. Also 22 of the most desirable lots on Murray Hill, free from rock and surrounded by elegant residences. Terms liberal. Apply to the owner, at 12 M. JOHN H. SHERWOOD, 9 Park-place.

**HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.**—Lot 20x130, house 20x46—first class three story brick, brown stone basement, finished in the best manner; Ridgewood water, range, gas, &c., in complete order. Very pleasant situation—Ormond-place, a few steps from Fulton-av. cars and only two blocks from Atlantic-st. cars to South Ferry. Price $5,000. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire 2d door north of the premises, or No. 130½ Atlantic-st.

GEO. W. UHLER.

**FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE NEW** three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

**AT PRIVATE SALE.—AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL.**—A superior four-story brown stone front house in Lexington-av., near 36th-st., in perfect order, and papered and painted in corresponding colors (blue and gold.) The hall is laid in marble; black walnut stairway and wainscoting.

The furniture, which is of satin brocatelle, would be sold with the house.

For permits to examine the property, apply to

FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No 50 Wall-st.,
Opposite Merchants' Exchange.

**FOR SALE.**—$9,500, THREE-STORY, STONE, 24th-st.; $12,000, three-story, stone, 29th-st; $9,500, three-story, stone, 28th-st; $8,500, three-story, stone, 31st st.; $11,500, four-story, stone, 33d-st.; $8,500, 48th-st.; $8,000, 36th-st.; $7,500 Mansfield-place; $7,000, do.; $6,000, Hudson-place; $7,500, stone, 52d-st.; $9,000, 31st-st.; $8,700, four-story, stone, 32d-st. Various others; all best of locations, and fine houses.

J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av., or
LEWIS BENTON, No. 9 Nassau-st.

**150 BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE**—Situate on the southerly side of Broadway, (formerly Division-av.,) lying on the grade and in the most improving part of Brooklyn, will be sold at a sacrifice price, in parcels of eight or more lots to suit, as the whole must be sold to close an estate. A rare chance for a profitable investment, or to improve. Terms easy; title perfect. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

**BROOKLYN.**—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house and lot No. 159 Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., together with the six adjoining houses, all of the same description and all in good order. They can be seen on application to T. B. Jones, at the office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, Court-st., corner of Remsen Brooklyn. For terms, apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., second floor, Room No. 2.

**FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH**—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

**BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY** and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

**FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT** house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,209 N. Y. Post-office.

**YONKERS PROPERTY.**—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West-st., New-York.

**FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES** and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—A NEW THREE-story brick building, with basement underneath, the whole well lighted, suitable for a factory of any kind, is well built, pleasantly located, at Sing Sing, only a few minutes' walk to the dépôt; size 38 by 22. For terms, inquire of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, No. 36 Front-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE PROPERTY NO. 45 ROSE-ST. lot 23 front, 120 feet 9 inches deep on the east side, 29 feet 5 inches rear, and 131 feet 2 inches deep on the south side. There is a two-story brick-front house and two additions, and a three-story brick shop in the rear, 26x25 feet, used as a brass founder's shop. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. GLOVER, No. 470 Washington Market.

**FOR SALE**—A MODERN STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The full-sized four-story stone house, and lot 103 feet deep, No. 214 West 14th-st., with occupation on 1st May. Price $16,000; $7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY, brown-stone front house, 24x50 feet, finished in the best style, on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., being one of the most improving sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises. Also two brown-stone front houses in 30th-st.

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE**—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—A BARGAIN—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house, on 22d-st., south side, near 7th-av., an extra, well-built and modern house, all in perfect order, being a very desirable location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE**—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

**FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.**—A HANDsome, double, two-story cottage, firmly built, nearly new and beautifully located; an ample supply of choice fruit, berries, grapes and shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of dépôt. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

**FOR SALE**—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st, New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT house in excellent order, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to SAMUEL S. SANDS & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

**COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.**—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—THE THREE-STORY, high-stoop, new brick house, No. 123 West 43th-street; possession immediately; size 17x50. Apply at No. 103 Chambers-st. [illegible]

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—HOUSE NO. 38 WILLOW-STREET, Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

**E. W. SANDFORD, BUILDER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT**, No. 271 Clinton-st., near Degraw-st., has opened as above an office for the purchase, sale and exchange of real estate. Also the renting of houses and the collection of the rents. He will take entire charge of any property intrusted to him, attend to the repairs and make it produce the best possible income. With permission he refers to the following gentlemen:

JOHN RANKIN, Esq., Clinton, cor. Carroll-st., } Brooklyn.
R. W. DUNHAM, Esq., 65 West Warren-st.,
A. D. POLHEMUS, Esq., No. 123 Dean-st.,
R. A. READING, Esq., Sun Mutual Ins. Co., New-York.
BROOKLYN, Jan., 1860.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE**, (formerly owned by the late Major William Jones,) situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and can be reached by two trains daily from Brooklyn, and by the steamboat eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the harbor, and is surrounded with large ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, all under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruits of all kinds. The out buildings are two cottage-houses for coachman and gardener, a large stable and carriage-house, wood house, tool-house, workshop, ice-house and bathing and boat-house, all in complete order. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. The furniture will be sold with the place, if desired. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Madison and 4th avs., two fine stone front four-story, high stoop houses, containing all the modern improvements; rosewood and black walnut doors and trimmings; beautiful mantels, tiled halls, &c.; in a word, both the houses and location are strictly first-class, being 25 feet front by 60 feet deep; lots full size. Also two houses in 39th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., four-story stone fronts, 20x55, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of the builders on the premises. Terms easy. ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—A FARM IN Westchester County, one mile west from Hart's Corners' Station, Harlem Railroad, 120½ acres of good land, good house, out-buildings new, plenty of fruit, healthy location; a good grass or grain farm; schools, churches, &c., convenient; would trade in part for improved City property, North of 40th-st. and West of 3d-av. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 282 8th-av. If not sold by March will then be rented; no agents need apply.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—A GENTLEman having a pleasant and healthy country seat on the Long Island Railroad, within business hours of New-York; also a farm, both within three minutes of a dépôt; would sell cheap for cash, or exchange for good class New-York or Brooklyn property. Address, for three days, A. B. C., No. 561 6th-av., care of R. H. Bine. None but principals need apply.

**HOUSTON-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—The three two-story and attic houses and lots Nos. 648, 650 and 652 Houston-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., each lot 25 by 95 feet, will be sold together on liberal terms and at a moderate price, to close an estate. Their proximity to Broadway renders it a desirable investment. Apply to CHARLES A. DOBBS, corner of Houston and Greene sts.

**FOR SALE**—A BEAUTIFUL TWO-STORY AND basement cottage-house in Hudson City, N. J.; marble mantels, cornices, centre-pieces, fruit-trees, &c., situated on Palisade-av., next door to C. Luxton's Land Office; 15 minutes' walk from Hoboken ferry. West Hoboken stages pass the door. Price low, and terms to suit. Inquire of I. E. BOGART, Union Bank, New-York

**FOR SALE**—VALUABLE HARLEM PROPERTY. —Eight lots on 3d-av., including two corners and near the terminus of 3d-av. Railroad. Also, three lots and house on 3d av., near Harlem Bridge. Also, lot on 120th-st., adjoining steamboat landing, with water front. All on favorable terms. Apply to

S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 123d-st.

**COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE**—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

**A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE** on Murray Hill to exchange for a less valuable one. City lots, or a suburban residence within an hour's ride from the City. Also, a 4-story brick house for merchandise, farm or Brooklyn lots. Apply at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 21.

**A PLOT OF NINE LOTS ON MURRAY** Hill, and a plot of 12 lots on 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale, at a price and terms that offer great inducements to capitalists, contractors or builders. Apply at No 30 Pine-st., Room No. 21.

**FOR SALE**—HOUSE NO. 73 COLUMBIA-STREET Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house—modern improvements—No. 5 London Terrace, West 23d-st. Inquire on the premises

**FOR SALE**—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HIGH-stoop brick house, with modern improvements, in 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Terms easy. Apply to MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, No. 20 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—THREE FINE LOTS ON 4th-av., southeast corner of 127th-st., on the grade, and ready for immediate improvement.

P. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

## TO LET.

**ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT,** 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

**TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS.**
A LOT IN CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

**ASHLAND HALL TO LET**—POSSESSION soon as desired. In consequence of the decease of Warren Mingus, late proprietor, these premises are now to let. The whole establishment is fitted up for a first class boarding-house; a very flourishing business has been carried on in it the last season. Eight to thirty acres of land may be had with the buildings. The furniture, all new, will be sold together, if applied for soon. Location one of the finest in the country, elevated and healthy, within three minutes' walk of West Bloomfield Railroad dépôt. Apply to Z. S. CRANE, or BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, Administrators, or of Rev. D. A. FRAME, on the premises.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE.**—IT consists of a large mansion replete with every convenience, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water to the second story, good dry cellar under the whole, &c., &c.; the outbuildings are all that is necessary to a genteel private residence; contains 22 acres; it is situated on the plateau between Flatbush and East New-York, about equidistant from each, perfectly healthy. Rent $800 per annum. Further particulars, if desired, by addressing Box No. 1,339 Post-office.

**TO LEASE AT NORWALK, CONN.**—A dwelling house and grounds to lease, pleasantly situated in the most central and yet retired part of the borough; the house 48x40, two stories and attic; there is also a carriage-house, stable, garden and summer-house. The grounds are tastefully laid out with a variety of shrubbery and shade trees, a large and excellent garden and a great variety of fruit. For terms, apply to JAS. A. HOYT, or LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, No. 22 William-st.

**BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET**—THE THIRD and fourth lofts of store No. 370 Broadway, 25x65 feet, well lighted, and being on one of the best blocks on Broadway. A lease of three years can be obtained by a responsible tenant. Inquire of MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin-st., first door east of Broadway.

**TO LET**—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE, WITH grounds and conveniences, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to Sailors' Snug Harbor and Castleton Landing. Apply to R. A. HAVENS & BROTHER, No. 17 Nassau-st.

**WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.**—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

**TO LET**—A FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE. Gas and water in house, with very fine garden, pump in stable, ice house, variety of fruit, three to six acres of ground, on 10th-av. and 147th-st., near Carmansville. Accessible at all hours by railroad, stages, or steamboat. Inquire of H. M. BRADHURST, on the premises.

**OFFICES TO LET**—ALSO, ROOMS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, at No. 55 White-st., 200 feet west of Broadway. Apply to DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

**TO LET**—THE SALOON NO. 310 WILLIAM-ST. 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

**TO LET**—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

**TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER**—A ROOM 60x100 feet; one 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

**WASHINGTON STREET.**—STORE AND LOT No. 5. to lease; possession given immediately. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

**STEAM POWER TO LET**—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

**TO LET**—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, service, &c., in 15th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 38 East 15th-st.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE**—A GOOD HOUSE and 13 acres of land, about one mile from Astoria. Apply to E. W. HEWITT, No. 41 Pine-st.

**TO RENT**—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

**TO LET**—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 173 8th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 8th-av.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED TO LEASE**—FOR ONE OR MORE years, with the privilege of purchasing, a country residence, with from one to five acres of land attached, within one hour's ride of the City, convenient to railroad or other modes of conveyance. The house must be of medium size, (8 or 10 rooms,) well arranged, and in good order. New-Jersey preferred. Address, with full descriptions of locality, price, &c., A. B., Box No. 3,238 New-York Post-office.

**WANTED**—A FARM TO LEASE, WITH PRIVIlege of buying, about 50 or 75 acres, in good condition, with good improvements, and plenty of fruit on it; must be within forty miles of New-York and not over two miles back from the Hudson River. Address FARM, No. 3 Broad-st., in care of S. S. HINMAN.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2 007 Post-office.

**WANTED**—A FURNISHED HOUSE, DESIRABLY located in a good neighborhood, between 2d and 6th avs., and 14th and 38th sts. Address A. B., Box No. 2,696 Post-office.

**EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY WANTED.**—A corner between 17th and 42d sts. Address E. D., Box No. 113 *Times* Office, stating full particulars and lowest cash price.

## DRY GOODS.

**691 BROADWAY,**
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN

Have now on hand a full assortment of linen goods; Heavy Sheetings, all widths; Shirting and Fronting Linen of the best makes; imported Table Damasks all widths; Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Doylies, all sizes and qualities. Also, 5 bales Russia Crash, at 8, 9 and 10 cts. per yard.

**691 BROADWAY,**
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN

Are now opening a full assortment of Lupin's Mourning Goods, French and English Bombazines, Silk Warp Paramattas, De Laines and Challeys, &c., &c.

Also, a lot of Black French Merinoes, at 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. and 6s. per yard.

**691 BROADWAY,**
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN

Are now clearing out their stock of Fall Silks at a Great Reduction.

**691 BROADWAY.**
An Immense Reduction in DRESS GOODS.
WILKES & MOYNAN

Will open on Monday, Jan. 30—

5 cases Valentia Plaid and Poil de Chevres, at 1s. per yard—former price 2s. 6d. Also, a lot of Striped and Plaid Mohairs, at 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s.

**ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,**
No. 6 College-place,
Agency of
HILGER BROS.,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS,
Offer for sale,
CASTORS, ESQUIMAUX, SILK MIXED COATINGS AND COTTON FANCY BUCKSKINS.
Also,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, OF DIFFERENT MANUFACTURES.

**22 TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS. 22**

Letters Patent of the United States, dated Oct. 4, 1859, re-issued Dec. 27, 1859, vest in us the exclusive right to make and sell what is known in the market as the WOVEN SKELETON SKIRT.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as DEALERS may not be fully aware of our rights, we hereby notify the trade that these goods cannot be legally sold without a license, unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer and date of patent must be stamped on each skirt.

We have retained as counsel C. M. Keller, Esq., and Geo. Gifford, Esq., who have commenced legal proceedings to maintain our rights against parties willfully infringing. Application for license can be made to S. H. Doughty, No. 22 John-st., or William King, No. 153 West 16th-st.

JAMES DRAPER,
S. H. DOUGHTY,
WILLIAM KING,
JAMES BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860

W. S. & C. THOMSON & CO., OSBORN & CHEESMAN, and J. WILCOX & CO., are licensed to manufacture and sell Skirts under this patent.

**CARD TO THE PUBLIC.**
PEREMPTORY SALE.
The entire stock of GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,

To be sold without reserve to close the concern. All of which has been reduced to such prices as to command immediate purchasers.

Sale commencing MONDAY, Jan. 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Laces and Embroideries, | Parasols, Hosiery and Gloves, |
| Youths' Clothing, | Gent's Furnishing Goods, |
| Ladies' and Children's Shoes, | Misses Wardrobes, |
| | Small Boys' suits, |
| Infants' Wardrobes, | Ladies' Robes de Chambre, |
| Ladies' Under Linen, | Boys' and Girls' Fancy Hats, |
| Ladies' and Children's Bonnets, | Sleigh Robes and Gloves, |
| Ladies' and Children's Furs, | Boys' and Youths' Soft Hats and Caps, |
| | Gent's Hats and Caps. |

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

**THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GENINS' FURS**
SELLING OFF AT PEREMPTORY SALE.
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
LADIES' FURS, CHILDREN'S FURS.

This large Stock, consisting of Muffs, Capes, Tippets, in every variety of Fur, both for ladies' and Children, are now selling off at very reduced prices.

GENINS' BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

**PEREMPTORY SALE**
AT GENIN'S HAT STORE.
THIS ENTIRE STOCK OF GENTS' HATS,
BOYS' AND GENTS' SOFT HATS,
GENTS' AND BOYS' CAPS,
GENTS' FUR COLLARS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
GENTS' FUR CAPS,

is now selling off at reduced prices to close the concern.

GENIN'S HAT STORE.
No. 507 Broadway.

**LINEN AT GREAT BARGAINS.**

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, fifty cases of superior family linens, from 25 cents to 40 cents per yard. Also, two hundred pieces linen sheetings, from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard. Also, Barnsley table damasks, table cloths, napkins and toweling, &c. Canal, corner of Mercer.

**SILK ROBES.**
FIVE, SEVEN AND NINE FLOUNCES,
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Just received, per steamer *Africa*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

**MOURNING DRESS GOODS.**

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, a choice selection of mourning dress goods, for the present and coming season.

Canal, corner of Mercer.

**ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES**—LADIES', MISSES' and gents'; also a great variety of gauntlet and fleece lined, from 25 cents up. Ladies', misses' and gents' under-garments and hose, very cheap. Cloth and worsted leggins and mittens, knitting yarns, all colors, Shetland veils &c., at ELGER'S, No 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., East side—the Red Stocking.

**MADAME DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL** Skirts are not, and cannot be excelled, and are cheaper than the cheapest. Nos. 375 Broadway, 322 Canal-st., 258 Bowery, 119 8th-av., and 244 Grand-st. Best steel sewed skirts, eleven springs, 50 cents; fifteen springs, 75 cents. Call and examine.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.**—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board, separate or together, suitable for a family or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av.

**BOARDING.**—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 724 Broadway. Two or more gentlemen, occupying the same room, will be taken on very reasonable terms. Reference exchanged.

**BOARDING.**—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

**BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN**—BY A gentleman, wife, and child, in a private family; location near a car route; vicinity of Clinton st. preferred; the advertiser will furnish the room, with exception of carpet; the gentleman will take his meals at home Sundays only. Any family having a pleasant room, with fire and gas, at a moderate price, to let may address HUDSON, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, or apply personally, at No. 141 Chambers-st.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BELOW** 14th-st., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address with name, J. T., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

**TO LET**—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURnished rooms on parlor floor; also, a large front room on third floor, suitable for two persons; terms reasonable to immediate applicants; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No, 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st., for three days.

**ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED**—with or without board, for a family or single persons, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 160 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

**WANTED.**—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR families are desirous of obtaining board for the summer season within a mile or two of the Yonkers dépôt, but out of the village. Eight rooms with good fare, will be required. Address L. R., Box No. 737 New-York Post-office, stating all particulars.

**FURNISHED ROOMS**—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, convenient to the 6th and 8th-av. cars, and to the Broadway stages, with gas, registers, and use of bath-room, to let to single gentlemen. Terms, $3 per week. Breakfast and dinner on Sunday, if required. Apply at No. 55 West 41st-st.

**SUITE OF ROOMS AT NO. 19 UNION-PLACE,** Broadway, above 15th-st., to let with board; also two single rooms. This is a desirable location; house fronts on the square; rooms have large clothes closets attached. References given and required. Dinner at 6; breakfast from 7 until 9.

**ROOMS.**—A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor. Location unsurpassed. Permanent arrangements and private table if desired. Address C. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

**A FURNISHED BED-ROOM TO LET,** without board, at No. 536 Broome-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**DOG LOST.**—$20 REWARD.—A SMALL BLACK and tan King Charles SPANIEL; has a small white tuft on the breast, answers to the name of Sue. The above reward will be paid on returning the dog to No. 258 4th-st.

**LOST**—MY NOTE DATED NOV. 25, 1859, FOR $429, at six months, to the order of Thos. T. Smith, payable at the Bull's Head Bank. This is to caution the public against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. M. C. HULL, No. 283 3d-av.

**FOUND**—A LOCKET AND CHAIN, WHICH THE owner can have by calling at No. 45 Barclay-st., up stairs.

## ASTROLOGY.

**N. B.**—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

**COAL OIL.**—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

**J. SNEDECOR'S FIRST ANNUAL SALE.** SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS AND DRAWINGS, AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY COMPRISING WORKS OF THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE, PRINCIPALLY PAINTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SALE.

Will be sold at auction on the evenings of 31st January and 1st February, at half-past 7 o'clock each evening, at the above named place.

Among the collection are to be found the works of Andreas Achenbach, Church, Rothermel, Schlesinger, Ed. Frere, Kensett, Durand, Gignoux, James M. Hart, Edmonds, Wm. Hart, Shayer, Herring, Cooper, Verboeckhoven, Stevens, De Groux, Jacques Lammens, Coutourier, Patrois, Sonntag, Meyer, Casiliar, E. Johnson, Sanford, Mason, Gifford, Boughton, Tait, Blauvelt, Bellows, Cropsey, Lilly, M. Spencer, Boutelle, Carter, Van Beest, Hennessy, Williamson, Hall, Moore, Shattuck, D. Johnson, Oertel, Dix, Owens, &c., &c.

The above paintings are now on exhibition, free, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. until the evening of sale. J. SNEDECOR, No. 644 Broadway.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

**PARTITION SALE.**—JAMES M. MILLER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1860,

At 1 o'clock, at the American Hotel, Sing Sing, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable property:

The elegant country seat of the late John S. Jones, on the banks of the Hudson, at Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y., consisting of a splendid marble mansion, 50x50, three stories and cupola, containing 25 rooms; gardener's house, carriage-house, stable, hennery, extensive arbors, &c., with six acres of land, magnificently shaded and all in fine order. The view of the River is unsurpassed. This is, without exception, the most beautiful place on the North River, and must be seen to be appreciated.

The very valuable land, consisting of about 45½ acres, suitable for country seats or villa sites, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., near Scarborough dépôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, and 2½ miles above Tarrytown, running from the post-road to the Hudson River and adjoining the land of J. S. Boker, and land of the late Abraham Leggett. It has the finest building sites on the River, being beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, overlooking the country seats of Anson G. Phelps, Edwin Bartlett, John G. Boker, J. Watson Webb, Rev. Dr. Creighton, George H. Swords and others, and having a magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson. This is worthy the attention of capitalists and those seeking a residence in the country, as it is the last of the few desirable places left between New-York and Poughkeepsie, and another opportunity like the present will perhaps never occur. Will be sold in parcels or together.

The two large and extensive valuable foundries at Sing Sing, with the improvements, including one steam engine in each, with boiler, fixtures, &c., all in good order, located on the Hudson River Railroad, adjacent to the dépôt.

Terms easy. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST OF TWENTY-NINE VALUABLE LOTS ON 57TH, 58TH AND 59TH STREETS.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

57TH STREET—4 large lots south side, 106 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, each 25 feet in width and varying in depth from 121 feet 3 inches to 128 feet 9 inches.

58TH STREET—14 lots north side, 106 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, each 25x100.4.

59TH STREET—6 lots south side, 306 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, 25x100.4.

ALSO—A gore lot adjoining, having a front of 49 feet.

ALSO—Four large lots north side, 206 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, varying in width from 25 feet to 35 feet 3 inches, and in depth from 144.11 to 186.4.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, or to R. S. EMMET, No 45 William-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

**PARTITION SALE.**—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1860,

At 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable productive property:

BOWERY—The five story brown-stone front store and lot, No. 257 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; 25x100.

FOURTH-AV.—The three four-story stores and lots, Nos. 65, 67 and 69 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GREENE-ST.—The two three story, attic and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 222 and 224 Greene-st., between Amity and 4th sts.; each 20x99.

Terms easy. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE FARM IN NEW-JERSEY.**—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, (if not previously sold at private sale,) on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York: About 70 acres, known as the Hopkins Farm, situated one mile west of the Morristown Court-house, in a high state of cultivation, well divided in plough, meadow and woodland, newly fenced, a stream of water running through the centre, well stocked with fruit, such as pears, apples, cherries, &c. On the premises is a dwelling-house, barn, cow-shed and granary, with a never-failing well of water. For full particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, New-York, from 11 A. M. to 12½ P. M., or of the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, where a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent., if required.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Edward Green, Esq., Executor of Garret Green, deceased:

House and lot No. 100 Greenwich-av.
House and lot No. 264 West 28th-st.
House and lot No. 256 West 44th-st.
House and lot No. 82 West 47th-st.

Two vacant lots south side of 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

One vacant lot north side 68th-st., 147 feet west of Broadway.

Two vacant lots south side of 83d-st., 225 feet west of 9th-avenue.

For maps and further information apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st., or to B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ANN, MADISON, AND 41ST STS.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

ANN STREET—Two lots, with brick buildings thereon, Nos. 53 and 55 Ann-st., near William-st.

MADISON-STREET—Two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 310 Madison-st., near Gouverneur st.

FORTY-FIRST-STREET—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 72 East 41st-st., near 4th-av. Also, the lot adjoining.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES, BY ORDER OF GEO N. SANDERS, ESQ., NAVY AGENT.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDESDAY, Feb. 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples and pickles.

CLOTHING—A quantity of cloth jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, shirts, drawers, &c.

SMALL STORES—A large quantity of tobacco, beeswax, cotton, thimbles, jack-knives, shaving-boxes, brushes, &c; also a quantity of empty casks, barrels, boxes, &c.

A complete list of the above can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE STORE ON WASHINGTON-ST. AT AUCTION.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The substantial four-story brick store and lease of lot No. 213 Washington-st., on the easterly side, about 22 feet north from Robinson-st. The lease is from the estate of Wm. Rhinelander, and has seven years to run from the 1st May, 1860, with the usual covenant for renewal. Ground rent $200 per annum. The premises are rented till 1st May, 1860, at $1,800 per annum. Terms of sale and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY ON VESEY, SOUTH AND DOVER STS.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

VESEY-ST.—Three story brick store and lot, No. 108, north side, 23 feet 9 inches east of West-st. and opposite Washington Market.

SOUTH-ST.—Four-story brick store and lot, No. 163, 30 feet 3 inches east of Dover-st.

DOVER-ST.—Two three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 5 and 7, east side, between Water and Cherry sts.

Part can remain on mortgage. Maps, with full dimensions, at No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON COLLEGE PLACE**—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land, with the two 3 story attic and basement brick houses thereon, known as Nos. 13 and 15 College-place, east side, between Murray and Warren sts. The lot is 37 feet 6 inches front. 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

**TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, by order of the Trustees of the 18th-st. M. E Church, at 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable lots of land on the south side of 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st., or to B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

G. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

**LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING.**—G. GOULDSMITH will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the residence of Mr. Atkins, No. 68 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of a beautiful assortment of furniture of all kinds, splendid piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

**350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, AT AUCTION**—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of fresh goods. Also, an invoice of Stock Goods, by order of the assignee. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

**BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., TRADE SALE-ROOMS, NO. 13 PARK-ROW.**—Particular attention given to the disposal of furniture, stocks, real estate, books, stationery, pictures and engravings, coins, autographs, fancy goods and merchandise in general.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and general stock, sold in lots for City and country dealers for cash.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—FAMILY HOTEL FOR SALE.—A good chance for a person qualified and with the means, to get into immediate possession of a completely arranged and organized family hotel. The premises are spacious, location unexceptionable, with every comfort and convenience for family or transient boarders. The establishment is furnished throughout. There are now sixty first-class steady boarders, and never a less average. The only reason for the proprietor selling out, is in consequence of the death of his wife. For further information and particulars, apply to BELL & THOMPSON, Auctioneers, No. 18 East Broadway.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8,**

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION OF CITY, BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS, AND BONDS AND MORTGAGES, under the direction of Stephen Cambreling, Esq., Referee: $64,500 New-York City 6 per cent. (Central Park) Stock, due 1887, interest quarterly.

10 shares Bank of Louisiana, $100 each.
137 shares Bank of Orange County, $13 each.
60 shares North River Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

One of $8,000, one of $4,000, one of $3,500, two of $3,000 each, all on City property; interest at 7 per cent., payable half yearly.

Further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

**JERSEY CITY LOTS AT AUCTION.**—DAVID SCOTT will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, 24 lots near the ferry, on Steuben, Bay and Morgan sts., and Railroad-av., suitable for dwellings and manufactories. Five of the lots are leased, and rent will go to purchaser from date of purchase. One lot has a party brick wall. Streets have sewers, gas and water pipes. Seventy per cent. on bond and mortgage. No property near the City of New-York is more certain of rapid increase in value. For maps, &c., apply to

DAVID SCOTT, No. 75 Montgomery st.,
Jersey City.

A. MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF elegant household furniture, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the beautiful residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., comprising elegant parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, oil-paintings by eminent artists, bronzes, lace curtains, rosewood bedroom furniture, en suite; extension table, cut and engraved glassware, &c.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

**JOHN LLOYD & SONS WILL SELL ON** TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 387 Broadway, the entire fixtures contained in said store, consisting of counter, shelving, office desk, iron stools, gas-fixtures, &c. To be positively sold, rain or shine. Terms cash, immediately after the sale.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer.

**AT HIS SALESROOM, NO. 142 BROADWAY,** THIS DAY, Jan. 31, at 11 A. M., catalogue sale—200 lots champagne, cigars, claret, furs, robes and paintings.

**GREAT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE** thorough-bred saddle horses, brood mares, young stallions, carriage and farm horses, and roadsters; also, a variety of carriages, wagons, harness and saddles; also, splendid working oxen, cows and calves, steers and bulls, swine and poultry, and farming utensils of all kinds. This sale will take place, (if the weather be fine, if not, first fair day following,) at the residence of H. LLOYD Lloyd's Manor, Queens Co., Long Island, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 1, 1860. Those wishing to attend can take the New-Haven Railroad, by either the 7 or 8 A. M. train, stopping at Stamford, Conn., where the Steamer *Confidence* will convey to Lloyd's Deck.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.**
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENT AGENCY OFFICE
OF
MESSRS. MUNN & CO.,
in association with
Hon. CHARLES MASON,
Late Commissioner of Patents,
OFFICE OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,"
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

MESSRS. MUNN & CO. respectfully give notice that in addition to their own experience, of nearly fifteen years' standing, as solicitors of patents, they have associated with them

Hon. JUDGE MASON,

who was for several years Commissioner of Patents. This arrangement renders their organization thorough and complete, and is a sure guarantee that all business connected with the EXAMINATIONS OF INVENTIONS, SPECIFICATIONS, DRAWINGS, REJECTED CASES, INTERFERENCES, INFRINGEMENTS, EXTENSIONS and CAVEATS, will receive prompt and careful attention.

PATENTS SECURED IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA,

And all other foreign countries where patent laws exist.

MESSRS. MUNN & CO. are not in the habit of publishing testimonials respecting their professional qualifications, but they are induced to present the following letter recently addressed to them by John W. Cochran, a well-known inventor, and one who has probably secured as many patents as any other inventor now living:

GENTLEMEN: During the past three months I have employed you to prepare and prosecute six applications for patents, and I take pleasure in stating that all these cases were granted without any essential alteration in the papers. In all my experience as an inventor, which covers a space of twenty-five years, (my first patent was granted in 1834,) I have never had applications so thoroughly and so satisfactorily prepared. Any one contemplating to procure patents has but to visit your immense establishment, and watch the complete system which governs it throughout—as I have done from day to day—to be satisfied that it is the place, above all others, to apply for information and professional aid in all matters pertaining to letters patent for inventions. Tendering to you and your efficient corps of examiners my thanks for the courtesy and fidelity shown to me and to my business, I am, gentlemen,

Your obliged friend,
JOHN W. COCHRAN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.

A PAMPHLET of advice sent free.

Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

**"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND:"**
STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE.
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!

One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in EVERY FAMILY, by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities:

NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.

After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.

C. A. CARTER.

We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:

WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Dépôt, 430 Market-st.
HEDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H. KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle, with full directions for use.

Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen

A splendid Lithographic Show Card, printed in colors, given with each package. Manufactured by

E. B. STARR,
No 307 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

**BEST IN THE WORLD.**
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
C. BARNARD'S
C. BARNARD'S
C. BARNARD'S
VULCANIZED
VULCANIZED
VULCANIZED
PENS, PENS.
PENS, PENS.
PENS, PENS.

For sale by all Stationers,
Fancy Goods and Notion Houses.

**TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.**—For sale, the undermentioned second-hand presses:

1 double-cylinder printing machine, bed 58x40.
1 double-cylinder printing machine, bed 54x31.
1 double-cylinder printing machine, bed 50x31.
1 single small cylinder printing machine, bed 50x34.
1 single large-cylinder printing machine, with 4 rollers, bed 52x34.
1 single large-cylinder printing machine, bed 41x28½.
1 super-royal Washington press and steam inker.
1 improved job printing machine, bed 29x13.
1 medium Adams' power-press, bed 23x19.
Also, several hand and card presses.

The above have been carefully repaired, and will be sold low on application to

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

**NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY**—NO 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed.

R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

## MACHINERY.

**STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.**
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER AND ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.

These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.**
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

**BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM-BOILER,** NO. 168 BROADWAY, N. Y.—This boiler, a combination of cylinders, effects a saving of 30 per cent. in fuel. Price $25 per horse power, allowing fifteen feet of heating surface each. The improvement can be applied to cylinder boilers now in use, increasing their capacity.

H. BOARDMAN.

## MEDICAL

**DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF** a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhoea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

**$500 REWARD.**—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 160 Fulton-st., corner of William.

## MEDICAL.

**HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES**

Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous, and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water-Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless—no injury can arise from their use. They are simple—you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient—you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

| No. | | Price of Single Boxes—Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness | 25 |
| 2. | For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed | 25 |
| 3. | For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants | 25 |
| 4. | For Diarrhea of Children or Adults; Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint | 25 |
| 5. | For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery | 25 |
| 6. | For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing | 25 |
| 7. | For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat | 25 |
| 8. | For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux | 25 |
| 9. | For Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head | 25 |
| 10. | For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint | 25 |
| 11. | For Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Painful, or Delaying, or Green Sickness | 25 |
| 12. | For Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses | 25 |
| 13. | For Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing | 25 |
| 14. | For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch | 25 |
| 15. | For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side, or Limbs | 25 |
| 16. | For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, old inveterate Agues | 50 |
| 17. | For Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate | 50 |
| 18. | For Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight | 50 |
| 19. | For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza | 50 |
| 20. | For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough | 50 |
| 21. | For Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration | 50 |
| 22. | For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache | 50 |
| 23. | For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and old Ulcers | 50 |
| 24. | For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness | 50 |
| 25. | For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions | 50 |
| 26. | For Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting | 50 |
| 27. | For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination | 50 |
| 28. | For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges and consequent Prostration and Debility | 100 |

PRICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Direction | $7 00 |
| Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions | 5 00 |
| Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions | 4 00 |
| Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions | 2 00 |
| Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions | 1 00 |

Single boxes, with Directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, at from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

☞ We send these remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

**QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,**

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 126 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

**THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!**
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS,**

Incipient Consumption and all affections of the throat and lungs. M. Dames' Cough Losenges. 159 Water-st.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.** —MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

☞ We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

**DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.**—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs, is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

**DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER**forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

**IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?**—Yes, by any means but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. There is no person advertising as a "former sufferer," &c., who hasn't purloined it from my notices and circulars, while they neither know how nor care to cure you. Before commencing any treatment, learn how the writer cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others.

Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

**DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 513** BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

**DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS AT**tention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON, MARRIED** or contemplating marriage, male or female, by inclosing a return stamp, (if in the City three cents, out of the City six cents,) and their address, will receive an important work containing truths which all should know. Address J. P. L., Station D, New York.

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE** are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

## FINANCIAL.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY,**
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 27, 1860.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1859:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1859, to 31st December, 1859....$4,497,468 28
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1859....1,396,178 85
Total amount of Marine Premiums......$5,893,647 13
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1859, to 31st December, 1859....$4,490,947 02
Losses paid during the same period....$2,465,792 96
Returns of Premiums and Expenses....593,842 41
The Company have the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks......$2,567,021 01
Real Estate—Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise....955,510 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at....115,407 48
Premium Notes and Bills receivable........2,181,999 53
Cash in Bank....182,794 65
Total amount of Assets............$6,002,732 67

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1858, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1859, for which certificates were issued, amount to....$8,889,470
Additional profits, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1860....1,539,000
Total profits for 17½ years............$10,428,470
The certificates previous to 1858 have been redeemed by cash........6,619,220
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st Jan., 1860.............$3,809,250

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
John D. Jones,
Chas. Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
W. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Wm. S. Wetmore,
Chas. H. Russell,
L. Holbrook,
R. C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
E. H. Gilliian,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Danl. S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Josh. J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
W. Sturgis, Jr.,
H. K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. Wood,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cor. Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
F. Westray,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

**P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,**
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

**EUGENE THOMSON,**
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

**INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.**
The interest on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 14th inst.

For the accommodation of stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Feb. 1. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,
No. 402 4th-av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
CHRISTIAN H. SAND,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
HERMANN MARCUSE,
THOMAS ACHELIS,
EDWARD SCHELL,
WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY,
JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,
JAMES HOY,
ROBT. H. ALKENBURGH.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.
W. TITUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst., the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New-York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
DUDLEY S GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
Dated Jan. 12, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859, No. 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1860, ON the 7 per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity at the office of this Company, upon all bonds, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Feb. 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1860.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRVING BANK are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 6. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANL. V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due 1st February next will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that day of February.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to call on Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., before the 10th of February, to consult on important matters in relation to the sale of the road under the recent decree of foreclosure.
Jan. 30, 1860.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE BURLINGTON & MISSOURI River Railroad Company will pay the semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, on their First and Second Mortgage Bonds, at the Broadway Bank. J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason-work, carpenter-work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house, one hundred feet east of the corner of 79th-st. and 3d-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal; and none others will be considered. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE, Building Committee.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

**WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,**
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISKeys, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1860.

THIRTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of February next, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of January instant, and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-second day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital.......$150,000
Surplus over........47,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office cor. Nassau and Beekman sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February, proximo. Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

N. B.—A large surplus is retained after paying the dividend. Insurance against loss or damage by fire upon the most favorable terms.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared from the earnings of the canal a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK and TWO PER CENT. upon the CONSOLIDATED STOCK. Both dividends payable on and after the first Tuesday (7th day) of February, at the office of the Company at Jersey City, or to stockholders residing in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., there. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to Feb. 7.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPPER-TYPE COMPANY,
No. 11 Frankfort st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1860.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES, AT A special meeting, held this day, at the office of the Company, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books of the Company will be closed until after that date. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st of February prox. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, 21st inst., to the day of payment. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on and after the 10th day of February next.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the Stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATILDA E. BELL, Administratrix of VAN RENSSELAER BELL, deceased, against MARY M. ROE, CHARLES ROE, and others.—Foreclosure Sale.—In pursuance of a judgment order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of January, 1860, I, the Referee in said order named, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twenty-first day of February, 1860, at twelve o'clock M. of that day, the following property, mentioned and described in said judgment, to wit: "All that certain lot of land situate at Yorkville, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Westerly by First-avenue, easterly by a line drawn parallel to the said First-avenue, one hundred feet therefrom, southerly by a lot of land which was conveyed to Van Rensselaer Bell, deceased, by Frederick H. Bartholomew, by a deed bearing date the ninth day of July, 1857, being a line drawn twenty-five feet and six inches northerly from a line drawn equidistant between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, being the same lot conveyed by Van Rensselaer Bell, deceased, to Mary M. Roe, on the tenth day of August, 1858, and in dimensions one hundred feet deep by twenty-five feet and six inches wide.
Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1860.
HENRY W. CLARK, Referee.
E. J. PATTISON, Attorney. ja31-2aw3wT&F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at his residence, No. 113 West 22d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.
MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.
d13-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.
JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.
n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug. 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO GOLD MINERS.—A PERSON OF MEANS is wanted, to take an interest in a splendid patent for crushing and pulverizing gold quartz and other ores—and may form a joint stock company, in which they may be interested. It is one of the most complete inventions ever made in America, and will do double the work of any machine, and will supply the world of miners in every country. Address or call on F. W. J., at Railroad Ticket Office, No. 9 Astor House.

$5,000.—A COMPETENT PERSON WITH this amount of money, and familiar with railroad matters, can engage in a new business out of which a large sum can be realized during the Winter and Spring. It may require traveling. None need apply without the time and means to go into it. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, Attorney at-Law, No. 37 Pine-st.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WANTED—IN AN ESTablished and safe mercantile business, done mostly for cash. Those satisfied with fair profits, and willing to take the ordinary risk in business, may address A. W., Post-office, Box No. 486. Satisfactory references given.

A NEW PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—One of the best improvements which ever was invented in pumps is offered now for sale at a bargain, by single States, or to suit the purchaser, by applying at No. 85 Greenwich-st., New-York, in the Hotel de Nancy, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., 2d, 3d and 4th February.

RESTAURANT TO LEASE.—THE LARGE and elegantly fitted basement No. 55 William-st., corner of Pine, with complete furniture, for sale. A tenant experienced in the business with means, only, may apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 9 Nassau st., corner of Pine, 2d story.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—An old-established and lucrative manufacturing business to be disposed of—now in full operation. Any person who can command about $4,000 can succeed to it on the most favorable terms. Apply to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st.

DRUG STORE TO LET.—AN OLD STAND, corner store No. 54 4th st. Rent cheap; fixtures for sale very cheap, or to rent; a first-rate chance for a Druggist or Physician. Apply to JNO. ROSS, No. 48 6th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, with $2,000 to $3,000, to invest in a permanent, paying mercantile business, already established, in one of the most flourishing cities of the West. The best of reference given and required. Address, for one week, M. A. R., *Herald* Office.

A MEDIUM STEAM PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.—Nearly new and in good working order. Also a lot of book, card and job type; all of which is offered for sale cheap at No. 17 Spruce-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of HAVEMEYER, TOWNSEND & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM MOLLER.
Dated New-York, Jan. 27, 1860.

The above co-partnership, being dissolved by the retirement of WILLIAM MOLLER, the business will be liquidated by F. C. HAVEMEYER and DWIGHT TOWNSEND, the remaining partners.

The subscribers have formed a new co-partnership in business of Sugar Refining, under the name, style and firm of HAVEMEYER, TOWNSEND & CO.
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
GEORGE W. HAVEMEYER.

**TAYLOR'S SALOONS, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.**
Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.
On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:10 P. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany, Mail train—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:10 P. M., Express train.
9 A. M.—Mail connects at Chatham for all stations on Western Railroad.
3:30 P. M.—Express also connects at Chatham with a train for stations as far as Pittsfield.
Baggage checked for the Mail and Express corner of White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 12, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK SHREWSBURY, &c., *via* steamer ALICE PRICE and Raritan Railroad. Leave Murray-st. pier Jan. 20, 2 P. M.; 21, 2½ P. M.; 23, 6½ A. M.; 24, 7½ A. M.; 25, 7½ A. M.; 26, 8 A. M.; 27, 8½ A. M.; 28, 10 A. M.; 30, 10 A. M., and 31, 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank two hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS—Steamer ANSONIA, Capt. CHAS. DUTCHER, leaves Peck-slip, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR BOSTON,—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily at 4 o'clock P. M.

## INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING AND DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address by note LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

A LADY OF FAMILY AND LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, is desirous of locating herself in the upper part of the City, where she could obtain a class of eight or ten children to instruct. Those parents who understand the vast advantage of having the rudiments of education thoroughly taught, combined with the careful culture of the heart, will address Box No. 1,326 Post-office.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—AN ENGLISH gentleman, educated in Paris, who speaks the language like a native, offers his services as sworn translator of French, or would make free translations for literary purposes. Lessons given in the French language, in which a faultless Parisian accent will be imparted to young pupils. Address D. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.—The Spring session of twenty-one weeks will commence on Feb. 3. This is a favorable time to enter this seminary. For particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$2 50 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS—Terms reduced one half until the 14th of February. Pupils will have until the 1st of May to complete their lessons. Ladies' class at 4 o'clock.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 6 and 18 East 28th-st. Second term commences Feb. 1, 1860. REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway S. E. cor. 13th st. Circulars at the School.

## TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, A MEMBER OF THE Presbyterian Church, well educated and with five years' experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of the English branches in some private family, or as assistant in some school. References can be given to well-known parties in this City and Brooklyn. Address Box No. 1,273 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT in a school, institute, or family; she teaches English, French, (which she speaks,) German, Latin and drawing. A modest salary would be accepted on consideration of a comfortable home. Address Y. X., Keyport, Monmouth Co., New-Jersey.

WANTED—IN AN INSTITUTION OF HIGH character a young man to assist in instructing some primary juvenile classes, and receive as part compensation personal tuition in Latin, Greek, modern languages or higher mathematics. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY AS VISITING GOVERNESS to teach the common English branches; one who can teach drawing preferred. Apply for one week at Greene-av., corner Carlton-av., Brooklyn, between 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

A CARD.—BROCKETT & MILLS, PRACTICAL periodical and pamphlet binders, No. 50 Ann-st., though seriously damaged by the late fire, are "all right again," and on hand for all sorts of work in their line.

## SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

$40 TO CALIFORNIA.
By United States Mail steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, MONDAY, Feb. 6.
Apply at the only office in this City, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$130
Second Cabin Passage.........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$110
Second Cabin Passage.........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y., Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'ay, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 22, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M.
The ASIA will sail on the 15th of February.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $6. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida, *via* Savannah, Ga.
The FLORIDA, Capt. J. CROWELL, will leave on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:
New-York to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S.C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Nashville, $30; Memphis, $33 50; Knoxville, $27; Chattanooga, $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Fernandina, $20; Jacksonville, $21; Palatka, $23. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, Feb. 4. Notice—No form of bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship Line leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on 1st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage, including state-room and fare $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

## EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandise to and from, and collects drafts bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON
AND
PACIFIC COAST.
Will be dispatched on MONDAY next, at 2 P. M., by the North Atlantic Steamship Co.'s steamer
BALTIC,
connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS
through to SAN FRANCISCO, greatly in advance of the mails.
No freight except small parcels, received on the sailing day.
LETTERS IN GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till 1 o'clock on Monday.
Letters sent by our express are delivered at San Francisco from THREE TO SIX DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAILS.
Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections and cash advances made on goods.
WELLS FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.
Jan. 30, 1860.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following-described notes, viz.: One, dated Feb. 1, 1859, for $2 222 22 at 12 months, with interest payable to my own order; one, dated Feb. 1, 1859 at 18 months, with interest payable to my own order, for $2 222 22, at the State Bank of Troy, N. Y. These notes, having been obtained without consideration, will not be paid, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
JAMES WAGER, Troy, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the contested seats of the Second and Eighth Aldermanic Districts, will be held on THURSDAY, the 2d day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.
R. W. GENET,
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
HENRY SMITH,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Special Committee.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
ENTIRE SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT,
And Every Evening till further notice,
WILL BE ACTED,
A DRAMA,
adapted from Octave Feuillet's celebrated story, expressly for this theatre,
Consisting of a prologue and five acts, entitled
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.
The Overture, Incidental Choruses and Music composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
The Scenery entirely new by Isherwood.
Correct and appropriate costumes, by Messrs. Flanry and Brueschotten.
Furniture and appointments by Mr. Timony.
Mechanical portion by Mr. Van Hatten and assistants.
THE CAST
will be distributed as follows:
PROLOGUE.
Manuel Marquis de Champcey......Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)......Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house)....Mrs. Walcot
THE DRAMA.
Manuel (steward to M. Laroque)....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets..........Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevannes (a man of the world)......Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)..........Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)..........Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)..........Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)..........Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri..........Mr. Oliver
Louis..........Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)..........Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)..........Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)..........Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess)........Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)......Miss Fanny Reeves
Guests, servants peasantry, &c.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.
PROLOGUE.—Paris—Manuel's apartment in the lodging-house—Poverty, fidelity and friendship.
ACT 1.—Brittany—Parlor and terrace, with view of the park at the Chateau Laroque.
The arrival; the first day and its events.
A LAPSE OF TWO MONTHS.
ACT 2.—The park and Chateau Laroque in the distance.
Temptations, trials and resolutions.
ACT 3.—Interior of a lofty tower in the ruins of Elfen, with extensive view of the Breton country—Moonlight. Love and honor.
ACT 4.—1. Drawingroom in the Chateau Laroque. 2. Apartment in the Chateau.
The Sacrifice.
LAPSE OF SOME MONTHS.
ACT 5.—Salon opening on the gardens and grounds of the Chateau.
The last trial and its results.
Entrance of the wedding guests and the peasantry in their picturesque Breton costumes.
THE GARDENS AND CHATEAU BY NIGHT,
SUPERBLY ILLUMINATED.
Box Book now open, six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS.
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES,
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian," and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story, by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
THIRD WEEK
OF
THE GREAT EUROPEAN TROUPE.
Undiminished attraction of the fair Equestrienne,
ELLA ZOYARA.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31
NEW AND BRILLIANT ADDITIONS TO THE PROGRAMME.
Second appearance of the blooded
ARABIAN MARE, ZAIDEE,
TRAINED BY MLLE. ZOYARA,
and performed by that distinguished artiste in an elegant diversity of exercises.
Second night of the
BROTHERS HANLON,
in their terrific aerial feats
LES HOMMES DE L'AIR.
The juvenile artists, Masters Fred. and Edward HANLON, aged 9 and 10 years, in their great equilibriums upon
LA COLONNE PERSE.
The above will be given in addition to all the other superb feats of this unparalled equestrian troupe.
In rehearsal
THE MERRY SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND,
in which will be introduced the Steeple Chase, Morris Dance, May Pole, and other games.
Boxes, 50c. Orchestra chairs, $1. Private boxes, $5 and $6.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—No improper characters, male or female, admitted to any part of this house.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEES,
on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
REMEMBER, TO-NIGHT IS THE
LAST NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT
OF
LESBIA,
With its
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
and
SPLENDID ACTING.
MATILDA HERON..........as..........Lesbia
J. W. WALLACK, Jr..........as..........Orseolo
GEORGE JORDAN..........as..........Galieno
Mrs. J. H. Allen as Viola; Mr. T. B. Johnstone as Raspo; Mr. Stoddart as the Doge.
ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT
The Theatre will be
CLOSED,
For the rehearsal of an adaptation by
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
OF
CHARLES DICKENS'
Beautiful Story of
OLIVER TWIST,
Which will be produced on Thursday, Feb. 2, with the following remarkable cast,
MATILDA HERON
as
NANCY SIKES,
Her first appearance in that character.
MR. J. W. WALLACK
as
FAGAN, THE JEW,
His first appearance in that character.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
as
BILL SIKES.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR,
444 BROADWAY NEAR GRAND. 444
Parquette and Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $3 and $5.
Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7¼.
TO-NIGHT,
The highly successful Irish Drama, in three acts, of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat..........Billy O'Niel
Judy O'Trot..........Miss Ada Webb
Other characters by the rest of the company.
After which WOMAN'S WHIMS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31.
The performances will commence with
THE OCTOROON,
Or, Life in Louisiana.
Concluding with
MIDNIGHT CONSPIRATORS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1860, and every evening during the week.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
Revival of
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS
for 1860.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of PETER DAY. M. GUSTAVE BIDAUX, first baritone of the Italian Opera, &c. Through which will be interspersed
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
in all its shades and phases.
New Songs, Acts and features by the entire Company.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Recently added many rare and valuable specimens.
Prof. LANGWORTHY enters the dens containing a WILD BEASTS, Royal Bengal Tiger, Asiatic Lion, Puma and African Leopards.
Performances—Pony Black Diamond, Pony Prince Monkey Jacko, Mule Jack, Educated Mule, Great War-Elephant Hannibal.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
Exhibition of GEO. L. BROWN'S "RUINS OF TUSCULUM FROM MOUNT ALBANO,"
"OLD APPIAN WAY NEAR ROME,"
And twenty other large Paintings, with twenty-four highly finished Pencil Drawings, by the above celebrated artist. On exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 768 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.
GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

PROF. JOHN W. S. HOWS
Will give the second Reading of his course of selections from Shakespeare, the Poets and Humorists,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock,
at DODWORTH'S ROOMS.
Tickets 50 cents, at the door and at Messrs. Appleton's book-store.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING,
THE ORISON,
Now on exhibition at Weston's Gallery,
No. 705 Broadway. Admission Free.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ON TUESDAY, IN THE AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, CARLO FERRATI'S grand rope ascension, SKETCHES IN INDIA, and also MAGIC TOYS. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, (and not at 7½ o'clock, as before,) a HUSBAND TO ORDER, cast with the whole talent of the company; followed by a Dance by Miss Walby; an Irish Jig, by Miss Agnes Hampton; a Pas Seul Nationale by Mlle. Juliette; and concluding with the Yankee farce of THE VERMONT WOOL-DEALER. On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, will be produced, by permission of Dion Bourcicault, Esq., THE OCTOROON. Wax statue of John Brown; living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents; living Kangaroos, Seal, &c.; beautiful Aquaria. Admittance 25 cents; children, 13; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PATTI—PURITANI.
MONDAY next, Feb. 6, at 8,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
MISS PATTI IN A NEW ROLE.
First night this season of Bellini's celebrated opera of
I PURITANI.
With the following great and complete cast.
Miss PATTI'S first appearance as Elvira.
BRIGNOLI'S first appearance as Arturo.
FERRI'S first appearance as Ricardo.
SUSINI'S first appearance as Georgio.
The sale of seats commences on FRIDAY at the Academy, Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and Breusing's.
The free-list entirely suspended. No notice will be taken of written applications.
Weber's celebrated opera of DER FREYSCHUTZ will be immediately produced with a complete cast including COLSON, Mad. STRAKOSCH, SIGELLI, and JUNCA. A magnificent new scene, with new machinery, has been painted by Calyo for the incantation scene.
On Saturday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock, PATTI MATINEE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
MARDI, 31 Janvier, 1860.
MARIE JEANNE ou LA FEMME DU PEUPLE.

MISS CECILIA FLORES—WHO MADE A successful début last Winter at Niblo's, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will give a Soirée Musicale at the French Theatre (opposite Niblo's) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1860, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mr. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor.
Herr WEINLEICH, Basso.
Mr. PATTERSON, Pianist.
Mr. KYLE, Flutist.
Mr. BRISTOW, Conductor.
Prices of Admission: $1 to Parquette and First Circle; 50 cents to Second Circle. Programmes and tickets to be had at the principal music stores and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

## LECTURES.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
WOMEN IN THE LEGISLATURE.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
MRS. LUCY STONE,
AND
HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN,
Wil speak at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
Subject: Mr. BEECHER—*Woman's Moral and Personal Influence in Politics.*
Subject: Mrs. STONE—*American Laws Relating to Wives and Mothers.*
Subject: Mr. OWEN—*Legal Science in the Far West.*
Those desiring to hear the truth in relation to these subjects, from the most vigorous thinkers and speakers of the day, will now have the opportunity.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
(For the first time in New-York)
Will deliver his celebrated and widely-popular Historic Lecture upon
TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, THE HERO OF ST. DOMINGO,
At the Cooper Institute, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1860.
Those who have not heard Mr. Phillips will then have an exceedingly favorable opportunity to do so, the subject being one adapted to call forth his best powers.
Lecture at 8; Doors open at 7. Admittance 25 cents.

PROF. YOUMANS' LECTURES.
Prof. YOUMANS will give the SECOND LECTURE of his Course of four,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.
Subject—*Relation of the Sun to Life upon our Planet.*
Tickets for the Course, 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES TO LADIES.
Mrs. LYDIA F. FOWLER, M. D., will lecture on *Physiology and the Laws of Life and Health*, illustrated by a French manikin, skeleton, &c., at Hope chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2 o'clock. Admission to each lecture, 25 cents.

THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
MR. SIDDONS
Will deliver a lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on *The Drama as it Was and as it Is.* Illustrated by numerous anecdotes, recitations, reminiscences, readings and commentaries. Admission, 25c.

MR. & MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S
DRAMATIC READINGS.
No reading to-night.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, OTHELLO and OLD WELLER,
In the UPPER HALL of HOPE CHAPEL.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—Professor JOHN ORDRONAUX will deliver an introductory lecture to his course upon *Medical Jurisprudence* before the law students, at the lecture-room of the Historical Society, corner 11th-st. and 2d-av., on THURSDAY, February 2, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Members of the Bar and the public generally are invited to attend.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY Mr. JOHN COCHRAN, author of "Key to the Book of Revelation," on *The Temporal Power of the Papacy and the 1,260 years of its Duration, according to Scriptural Prophecy*, in the Church of the American Mission, No. 28 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

TRINITY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his celebrated lecture on *Bargain Makers*, at the Trinity M. E. Church, in 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. G. B. NASH, Chairman Lec. Com.

## MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung bass,)
The most graceful in form, and the best-toned horizontal piano in the world.
The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin,—"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 78 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—GREAT BARgains at No. 86 Walker-st. On account of a dissolution of partnership, the undersigned will sell his immense stock of pianofortes at greatly reduced prices; a rare chance for purchasers to get a good piano cheap. There is also on hand a few second-hand pianos.
JOHN C. FOX & CO., No. 86 Walker-st.

CHURCH-ORGAN FOR SALE—A TWO-BANK organ of 22 stops, with double open diapason on the pedals, of very fine tone and happy combination; has been in use about two years, and is in perfect order. Full description given by calling at No. 30 University place, New-York, and an opportunity furnished for trial. Inquiries may also be made of W. STEWART, (late Ferris & Stewart,) No. 464 Houston-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## THE ARGENTINE QUESTION.

### Proclamation of the President of the Argentine Confederation to the People of Buenos Ayres.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: After the victory of Cepeda I told you that I came to offer you a durable peace, under our banners and under one common protecting law. That I came not to impose the dominion of a man or of a party. Peace, brotherhood, and national unity were proclaimed by my army. These were the objects of the victory. I had sought these noble objects in order that tranquil discussion might avert loss to the country, accepting the interposition of friendly Powers. I wished not that Argentine blood should flow in a fraternal question, easily solved by the generous efforts of patriotism.

I sought but the reunion of Buenos Ayres to the Argentine family, to which it belonged both by justice and by interest. I sought that her sons should cease their divisions to work together for the common weal. This was my desire, and the duty the nation had imposed upon me. Could this be resisted by the people of Buenos Ayres with arms in their hands without injustice and error? No. You know that by no fault of mine flowed the blood of Cepeda; with equal sorrow I contemplated the slain of both armies, in a struggle as needless as it was atrocious. The entire country of Buenos Ayres applauded this victory, and spontaneous declarations of adhesion to the national cause followed each other throughout its townships.

Arrived in the suburbs of the city with an army each day more enthusiastic and numerous, and when the Government of Buenos Ayres prepared for a last resistance, I thought not that the triumph of Cepeda, nor the probabilities of a fresh victory, should restrain me from the arrangement which was pressed upon me with redoubled ardor by the representative of a neighboring Power, with a zeal which honors his name, meriting for him the appreciation of the Argentine nation, the applause and sympathy of the entire world.

Since the great majority of the people of Buenos Ayres followed the national standard, the flag of peace and brotherhood borne by me, I might hope that the population of the city of Buenos Ayres, undeceived from the errors of a certain number of men, would look to themselves, and doing justice to my sentiments towards them, would listen to the voice of reason, would raise that of their own rights, and would aid me in the conclusion of an honorable and easy arrangement which would obviate further conflict. I inquired into the sentiments of patriots, of men of sense of all parties, of natives and foreigners also, for I wished to avoid a triumph which would cost more blood.

I followed more eagerly the course of the peace negotiation, under the mediation of the intelligent and distinguished diplomatist of Paraguay, Brigadier-Gen. DON FRANCISCO SOLANO LOPEZ, son of my illustrious friend the President of that Republic, than the progress of the war—I call upon all to bear witness to this truth. It is filled with pleasure, with a noble pride, with sweet glory, that I proclaim peace to the people of Buenos Ayres, secure of the National vote, and of the sympathies of the entire world. National integrity is saved. The fusion, liberty, fraternity and tranquillity of the important city of Buenos Ayres, are founded upon bases that the sense and patriotism of her sons may make prolific. I have never experienced sweeter emotion than at this moment when I congratulate myself upon having shown an example of political morality little known in the history of our wars, but which the civilization of the present day demands. In a family quarrel any arrangement is preferable to a battle; the former establishes peace and inspires noble sentiments for the future; the blood shed in the latter produces hatred. What is it that has given us more than forty years of war, to the ruin of the country, to the multiplication of horrors? Has not enough innocent blood been spilt a sacrifice to dastard ambition? Have we not had enough of war between the sons of the Argentine nation, which otherwise would be now the greatest and most powerful nation of the Continent?

It may be that in the honorable arrangement concluded many individual aspirations remain unsatisfied; but the interests of the country are; so are the high principles which have armed the nation; justice, civilization, humanity, are satisfied. Glory to those who have contributed to the opening of the new era which to-day commences for the beautiful Province of Buenos Ayres and for all the nation!

I know the virtue and patriotism of the sons of Buenos Ayres who have accompanied me, sufficiently to hope that their future conduct may make them worthy of the honor they have acquired; and that they will sacrifice for the sake of peace all that it becomes an honorable citizen to sacrifice. They return to their country with honor, let them maintain it. The nation recognizes them as her loyal servants. They are in the full exercise of their rights.

No more Unitarians or Federals; we are brethren; our sorrowing country looks for her prosperity in the joint efforts of all. No more parties! The Argentine Nation has need of all her sons for her happiness and greatness.

Each day that prolonged the question was a day of calamity; the day of attack upon the city might have been a day of horrors.

What Buenos Ayrean, what Argentine, does not applaud a peace which concludes the uncertainty of fatal destiny—which protects the interests of industry—which dries the tears of the wife and mother—which guarantees the inviolability of home—which tranquilizes the family—which enobles and glorifies the land where such a grand humane deed is consummated?

On retiring my forces from the populous city and putting my signature to the treaty of peace, I believe I have silenced the calumnies which have been uttered against my name, and proved to the people of Buenos Ayres that I love and watch for their interests and rights as an Argentine people. The consciousness of superior force, easily estimated by all, make this moment for me more consoling and satisfactory. I sacrifice no laurel, as I boast not that reaped at Cepeda; taking it but as a lesson to teach us to know each other and embrace each other, sons of the same mother, the beautiful Republic of May. If there was a laurel I cede it to the mother, the wife, the daughter of those who would expose their life in that battle; I dedicate it to the brilliant youth of Buenos Ayres, whose enthusiasm has been abused, and whose military honor would have been compromised in the struggle; to the peaceful and hard-working foreigner whose interests would be prejudiced; to the population of Buenos Ayres, freed from being the actor and the victim in a sanguinary conflict. Private fortune, the honor of the household and of the family is saved; at the same time that the foundations have been laid of a permanent peace, of the union and happiness of the Nation. The Nation has triumphed, the city and country of Buenos Ayres have triumphed. This peace is for me the greater triumph since it is the triumph of all Argentines. From no field of battle have I retired with a more satisfied heart. After many sacrifices and dire fatigues my ambition is satisfied in being the witness of the greatness, of the union and of the happiness of my country, retiring to my home followed by no personal odium. I seek no other reward than the esteem of my fellow-citizens. The people of Buenos Ayres owe to me the conquest they have gained in the security of their future. The epoch of rude conflict through which it has passed, will be a fruitful lesson for the avoidance of civil disputes, and for the prevention of another seizure of power by political speculators.

Argentines of Buenos Ayres!—love one another; be united, and sincerely hold together in that fraternal embrace which founds a new era for your liberties and your institutions. The nation receives you joyfully. Accept their law as the best result of the peace we have established, as that which can make it fruitful in good. Respect the authority emanating from this situation, and proceed wisely in the exercise of the rights of the people. On you all depends the happiness and the country. Be citizens—lay down your arms until the honor, liberty and independence of the country requires them. I shall soon leave this soil, whither I have twice brought my arms. I bear with me the consolation that by my fault not one drop of blood or one tear has been shed. I seek not the palm of the conqueror; enough for me the sympathy of the friend and the brother.

Before concluding I will again recommend to your highest esteem the efforts for peace of the illustrious mediator of Paraguay. To him is, in great part, owing the happy result. No demonstration of gratitude on the part of the nation will do too much honor to his friendship. The City of Buenos Ayres owes him a palm. To the nation I will recommend the noble conduct observed by the Ministers of France and England, more particularly, and by the Consuls of other nations, as also for the whole foreign population which, witnessing the struggle, has given their sympathies or efforts in favor of peace.

Citizens of Buenos Ayres who have augmented my army, those who have adhered to the national cause which has triumphed owing to you also, and even to those who fought against me, I salute you all as brothers. Be of good faith and a great and glorious nation has been forever raised on the face of the earth by JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA.

CUARTEL GENERAL EN SAN JOSE DE FLORES,  
Nov. 11, 1859.

### Hon. Wm. H. Seward as a School Teacher.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE UNION ACADEMY IN GEORGIA.

The following is an advertisement which appeared on the 2d of March, 1819, in the *Journal*, published at Milledgeville, Georgia:

UNION ACADEMY.—The friends of science are respectfully informed that a private Academy has lately been established in the neighborhood of Major WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, and Col. WILLIAM E. ADAMS, in Putnam County, on a site obtained from FRANCIS WARD, Esq., not far from Garner's Ferry; and will go into operation the 19th of April. The Academy edifice, which will be ready for the reception of students by that day, will be spacious and commodious, adapted to the accommodation of 80 to 100 scholars, in two schools. The Rector, Mr. WM. H. SEWARD, is late from Union College, New-York, from which institution he comes highly recommended as a young gentleman of *good moral character and distinguished industry and literary acquirements*. He will teach the Latin and Greek languages, theoretical and practical Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, English Grammar, and such other branches as are usually taught in Northern Colleges. The common branches of education, spelling, reading, writing, &c., will, of course, be taught in this institution. The price of instruction will be 15, 22, or 30 dollars, according to the branches taught. Board may be had in respectable families, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars. From the respectability and acknowledged healthiness of the neighborhood, the cheapness of board and tuition, and the qualifications of the Rector, the Trustees feel warranted in recommending this infant establishment to the attention of the public. Persons disposed to send their children, will enter them without delay with the Treasurer, Major WILLIAM ALEXANDER, designating the studies they wish them to pursue, in order that the requisite aid may be procured for Mr. SEWARD—it being understood, also, that if any students are excluded for the want of room, they must be from among those last entered. Communications directed through the medium of the post-office, in Eatonton, to WM. H. SEWARD, Rector of Union Academy, or to WILLIAM TURNER, Secretary, or to WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Union Academy, the postage being duly paid, will receive prompt attention.

By order of the Trustees.  
WILLIAM TURNER, Secretary.

## THE GREAT EASTERN.

### Report of the Builder, Mr. J. Scott Russell, to the Shareholders.

The following report has been addressed to the shareholders by the builder of the great ship, Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL:

"As one of the originators of the design of the great ship, and as the builder of the ship, I find it an imperative duty to lay before you, as the owners, a short report on the present state of your property.

1. It has been proved conclusively by the late trials and contrary to general expectation, that the great ship is as handy and manageable as a small vessel.

This is no light gain—for it was constantly put forward as one of her disadvantages, that there were not two harbors in the world she could enter. It is now proved that there is no port, where any ship of equal draft of water could safely navigate, that the great ship could not enter. Here, then, is one fact established, by experience, in contradiction to one of many hostile predictions. The fact proves that the means adopted in her original design—to make her steer well—have been entirely successful. Now, look at the real effect of these facts on the value of the property. She can now be safely chartered to sail from Southampton, Weymouth, Milford Haven, Holyhead, Liverpool, Kingston, Cork or Galway. She can be navigated up the Hoogly—if not to Calcutta at least to Diamond Harbor. Sydney and Melbourne are open to her in Australia, and Portland in Canada; and New-York might be safely approached as near as by other vessels of the same draft of water. The great ship, therefore, is neither an exception nor a monster, but is able to thread safely the entrance of any harbor where she is likely to find work to be done.

2. It has been conclusively proved, by the late trials, that the sea-going qualities of the great ship are good, and that her properties as a piece of naval architecture are what I, who designed her lines, intended. It was said that, from her great height out of the water, she would be crank, and lie over on her side as the *Perseverance* did: experience has shown that she stands up admirably, and that under sail she has little inclination. Others said she would have the opposite effect, and would be so stiff as not to yield at all to a heavy sea. By this defect, the sea, they said, would strike her like a rock, and do her great damage. Now, the contrary of this has also been proved, and she has a gentle, easy, rolling motion, with scarcely any pitching, but just enough of both to prevent her having anything to fear from the shock of the sea.

3. It has been proved that the great strength of her mechanical construction had not been overstated by her designers. If any trial on land could conclusively have proved this, the great strains she underwent at launching, without change of shape, did so. But experience of the ship, under the strain of the engines when under way and working up to more than 7,000-horse power in the sea, has shown that the vibration which in vessels of high speed is so common an indication of weakness exists in her to a smaller extent than in any other ship ever built. She has, therefore, been proved to be, even for her great size, the strongest vessel in the world.

This is the most prominent fact to bear in mind in estimating the value of your property, and it most materially affects the question of insurance.

4. In regard to safety. The peculiar structure given her, consisting of longitudinal strengthening, and an unusual number of longitudinal and transverse bulkheads, by which she is divided into many water-tight compartments, has stood the severest test. The efficiency of these compartments was tried before the vessel left the Thames. A portion of the vessel was entirely filled with water up to the level of the deck. 120 feet of her length were for some days inundated as completely as if that portion of the vessel had been torn open by running on a rock. During this period the remainder of the ship was perfectly dry. Even the sad accident of the explosion of a heater, so deeply lamented from its injury to life, did nevertheless prove the efficacy of this peculiar structure of the ship in securing the general safety; for the whole of the damage was confined to the compartment where it originated.

5. In regard to speed. The facts which have been ascertained are, that in the first trials, made under the disadvantages attending every novelty, the vessel attained a speed of 14½ knots, or about 17 statute miles an hour. It is right that you should be informed that 14½ knots was the original speed assigned to the vessel by Mr. BRUNEL in the early reports to the directors of the original company. There is, therefore, no good reason for disappointment on this head. It must be admitted that there were many people who hoped for more, but they had no right to expect it, for the vessel has an extremely small proportion of power for her size. The object of this small power was great economy of fuel on a long voyage. Taking into account the great size of the ship, and the comparatively small amount of horse-power intentionally given to her, she realizes a greater speed than any vessel hitherto constructed.

6. In regard to the nature and speed of a voyage. It ought to be kept in mind that the Great Ship was not built for extreme speed on short voyages, but for the express purpose of maintaining fair speed, with great economy of transport, on a long run of over 13,000 statute miles. For this use, and this use alone, were all her contrivances of construction originally designed. In considering, therefore, how to turn this property to profitable account, you should never lose sight of the fact that she is able to do this voyage in one-third less time than it has yet been done.

7. Cost of Transport. I find, according to our present experience, that the cost of running the ship is £2 a mile, including every kind of expense. The goods alone which she can carry, even at the most moderate freights, will repay this cost, and leave the entire passenger traffic as pure profit. The freights she could earn by passengers are more than double what she could earn by goods.

8. Remuneration from Passengers. The comparative exemption of passengers by this ship from sea-sickness, confined cabins, close air, and the other usual inconveniences of a sea voyage, has been proved by experience to be more complete than her most sanguine promoters anticipated. The large space afforded for air and exercise, the light, luxury, and ventilation of the cabins, have never been paralleled in any other ship. There can, therefore, be no doubt that, on those great lines which passengers frequent in large numbers, a strong preference would be given to that ship which substitutes for the sickness and misery of a long sea voyage all the comfort and luxury of a hotel. Two thousand passengers can be thus conveniently accommodated at fares that would yield a net revenue of £4 a mile.

9. Summary of Results. Such, then, are a few of the sea-going qualities and money-earning capabilities of our ship; and you will thus see that all the qualities and powers of the vessel originally promised when she was designed have been borne out by experience. She has proved handy and manageable, so as to go into and out of any harbor in this or other countries that affords suitable traffic. She has ample power to stand up in sea-way or storm, without such rigid stiffness as to make the sea strike her with violence. She has proved herself the strongest ship in the world. She has proved that in danger, from external violence or internal accident, her system of separation into compartments is so successful that no damage to one part of her affects another. She has realized the speed for which she was designed, and which is such as to enable her to reduce the time of a voyage to Australia from 59 days to 39 days. She can not only carry coals for the entire passage to Australia, but find room besides for 5,000 tons of goods. Along with this, she affords ample accommodation for from 500 to 800 first-class passengers, and might be fitted up for 1,000 additional berths, as first or second class, and 1,500 third class if desirable. She has been proved to afford comparative immunity from sea-sickness, along with the comfort and luxury of a first-class hotel; thus rendering a passage across the sea in every way more enjoyable than a long journey by land.

Such are the proved advantages which our ship presents, and yet we are told that our property is a bad one, and must be laid aside as unseaworthy.

It has been stated that the ship is not now completed throughout her whole extent. Of course she is not. She was not meant to be entirely completed until after her return from America, when her permanent station and trade could be determined. Originally she had been designed to accommodate 3,000 passengers, or 10,000 troops; but for the purpose of going to sea, on her trial trip to America, she was only to be completed for 675 passengers. Only two compartments of her length—one of 90 and another of 60 feet long—were completely fitted up for passengers. The rest of the ship remains, as intended, almost entirely unfitted, or provisionally fitted only, for temporary purposes.

Before I conclude, let me say a few words about myself. You have been taught to suppose that you and I have opposite interests. Do not believe it. My interests can never be separated from those of the Great Ship. I am proud to have been her builder. I expect yet to earn great reputation by her; and I am, like yourselves, a large shareholder. It is, therefore, my interest, even more than yours, that your property in the ship would turn out valuable. It is true, you owe me money for work done; but we are not, therefore, enemies. I want no more for my work than three honest and able arbitrators, to whom you and I have both referred the matter, shall say is due to me. Let us both, therefore, set about turning our mutual property to account, for our mutual good. As a fellow-shareholder of the ship, let me tell you what is now wanted is the best possible management of the ship. Steam-shipping property is not easily managed; but, if you can agree upon men of ability, experience, and success in the management of steam property, to take the entire practical control of the executive part of your business, you will not be disappointed with the result.

NAVAL REFORM.—The petition to Congress to abolish spirit rations in the navy, as prepared by the National Convention of Chaplains in this City, is in circulation for signatures. It reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, do respectfully petition the Congress of the United States that the spirit ration be stricken from the ration table, on the ground that the Government ought not to furnish an article to its employes, the use of which as a beverage is considered as not only unnecessary, but positively injurious to the health and morals of seamen; that a large portion of the seamen themselves are in favor of the grog ration being discontinued, as is shown by the fact of two or three men-of-war having performed healthful and successful cruises when no grog was issued, and in all our men-of-war a greater or less number of men stop their whisky ration; also, that it has been withdrawn from the merchant service, and from the United States Coast Survey; thus proving the feasibility of its being abolished, with the best effect upon the morals of seamen, as well as upon the general efficiency of our men-of-war."

The will of Miss Sarah Disraeli, of Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, has been proved in London by her brother, Ralph Disraeli, Esq., the sole executor. The personality is £4,000. She has bequeathed her funded property, money, and shares in public companies equally among her three brothers, Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M. P., Ralph Disraeli, Esq., and James Disraeli, Esq. The residue of her property she leaves to her brother, Ralph Disraeli.

## LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

The public discussion on the constitution of the Royal Academy, (observes the *Athenæum*,) pricks on the artists in their professional work. We recollect no year in which, at so early a date, we could announce so many remarkable works as are now in progress, and likely to be done in time for the opening in May. A few of the more popular may be named. Mr. Clarkson Stanfield has on the easel a grand view of the Bay of Naples, taken from St. Elmo, looking down over the port, the blue bay, the soft sweep of green shore, past Torre del' Greco, up the slope of Vesuvius. Mr. David Roberts has a view of the front of San Marco, with a part of the shaft of the Campanile, and a glimpse of the Doge's Palace. Mr. Maclise has a figure picture "The Loving Cup," a horseman starting on a journey, taking from a fair hand the parting "God speed" in a beaker of wine, first kissed and tasted by her rosy lips. Mr. E. M. Ward has in hand a scene in the ante-room of the palace, adjoining the State apartment in which Claude the Second is dying, with a harlot at his side and a jest in his mouth. An episode in the life of Charles Du Val, the famous highwaymen, gives Mr. Frith a capital opening for his bread, pictorial comedy. The scene is Bagshot Heath; a great family vehicle lumbers up—the gang cut the traces, lug the old gentleman out, and bind his arms, and the dashing highwayman dances a caper with the fair spouse or daughter, while his desperadoes rifle the coach inside and out. Mr. Philip will be represented by his diploma picture, and his royal commission of the "Marriage of the Princess Royal." Mr. Elmore, once more well at work, and on a subject suited to his genius—the story of Marie Antoinette. Mr. Egg will give us a new pictorial version of the inexhaustible quarrels of Katherine and Petruchio. Mr. Faed is elaborating a great picture not yet named. Mr. Millais is working on a love scene, in the character of his "Huguenots." We hear a good deal of Mr. Holman Hunt's "Christ in the Temple," but this picture is unlikely to be sent to the Royal Academy. Mr. O'Neal has in hand a Wreck, near a rugged coast, with the intensely-dramatic incident of a seaman volunteering to take a line on shore—such a scene as occurred on the *Royal Charter* the other day. Mr. F. Goodall is putting his Egyptian studies on canvas, in a picture illustrating the various Oriental life of an Arab encampment. Mr. Poole has a scene from the *Last Days of Pompeii*. Sir Edward Landseer is still employed on his great picture of the "Inundation," and we hope it will be ready for May—but of this desirable result there are perhaps some doubts. Altogether, the prospects for May are unusually bright and various.

The list of candidates for the honor of a place in the rank of Associates of the Royal Academy is only 42 in number. Out of this list, we (*Athenæum*) should think the choice will probably fall on O'Neill and Ansdell. When these places shall have been filled by election, there will remain vacant in the Royal Academy the seat of James Ward, the professorship of Lord Macaulay, the place of Frank Stone. It is understood that the question of an increase of the pensions, as proposed by Mr. David Roberts, has been settled by the Academy, in substance if not in form. The future aged Academicians will be entitled to claim £150 a year of retiring pension; aged Associates, £100; widows of Academicians will receive £100, and of Associates, £85 a year.

Miss Agnes Baillie, sister of the late Joanna and Dr. Baillie, is still flourishing in her villa at Hampstead, and is now in her hundredth year. Though living in the past, so to speak, this most amiable and accomplished woman takes an interest in everything passing around her. She must surely be the sole survivor of those who encouraged the first efforts of Scott and Campbell, and was an ardent reader of poetry before Burns and Cowper were known to the world.

We remember when a boy, says the Town Talker of the *Illustrated News*, meeting Tom Hill when Macaulay was in the first flush of his reputation. Tom Hill was the "Hull" of Theodore Hook—the "Paul Pry" of Mr. Poole. Tom knew a good deal. "My young friend," said Tommy, "I happen to know this, that John Murray would give the copyright of *Childe Harold* to Macaulay of Trinity, old Zachary's son, to quit the *Edinburgh Review* and write for the *Quarterly*." Macaulay, however, was true to his first friend, Lord Lansdowne, and to his first love, Jeffrey and his *Review*.

Mr. Newton, (recently appointed British Consul at Rome,) whose discoveries of works of art have recently been placed in the British Museum, is preparing a narrative of his "Researches and Discoveries in the Levant, and in the Islands of Mytelene and Rhodes, and on the Coast of Asia Minor, &c., made during a Residence of Seven Years."

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett, of London, will produce, during the season, *Travels in Africa, with a Narrative of a Residence in Mozambique*, by Lyons McLeod, late British Consul at Mozambique; *The Upper and Lower Amoor*, by Thomas William Atkinson; *The Life and Times of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham*, by Mrs. Thompson; and *A Journey on a Plank from Kiev to Eaux Bonnes*, by Lady Charlotte Pepys.

The London *Post* understands that a new poem, by Mr. Ernest Jones, of which report speaks very highly, is in the press, and will shortly be published. It is entitled *Corayda* and is dedicated, by permission, to Edward Bulwer Lytton.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the Earl of Ripon confirmed the announcement we were recently enabled to make, that the Government had granted the sum of $2,500 to aid Capt. Speke in his African researches.

The second instalment of Mr. Carlyle's *History of Frederick the Great*, at which he is working assiduously, will not be published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall until the commencement of the next publishing season, at soonest.

The *Lancet* publishes a letter from Prof. Owen containing an announcement that he is about to publish a collection of those manuscript works of the illustrious John Hunter, the originals of which were destroyed by Sir Everard Home.

Mr. Murray, of London, has in preparation Leslie's *Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, Mr. "Eothen" Kinglake's *Two Years in the Crimea*, Mr. John Forster's *Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First*, and Sir Robert Wilson's *Journal at the Head-quarters of the Russian Army*.

Mr. Tom Taylor has dramatized Mr. Dickens' last serial story, "A Tale of Two Cities," and it will be speedily produced by Mme. Celeste at the Lyceum Theatre.

Gordon Cumming Skene, Esq., of Pitlurg and Dyce, was on the 6th inst. married to Margaret Maria, only daughter of Sir David Brewster, and herself an authoress of considerable repute.

Mr. Ruskin will complete his labors on the "Modern Painters," and Mr. T. Duffus Hardy his "Materials of English History."

Edward Everett is to contribute the biography of Washington to the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, published by Messrs. A. and C. Black.

Sixty thousand, says the *Critic*, was the enormous number subscribed for of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Seventy thousand were sold. "Comment is superfluous!"

Lord Macaulay's fifth volume is expected to shortly come out.

A life of Robert Stephenson is in hand by Mr. W. B. Adams.

### "LOCK THE STABLE DOOR AFTER THE HORSE IS STOLEN."

Notwithstanding the significance of this familiar saying, how many there are who fail to make the necessary provision for securing their goods and chattels until serious losses admonish them to take better care for the future. These remarks are induced by a recent examination of the police records, which show that there has been an alarming increase of burglaries in this City and its vicinity. Last week several houses in Fourteenth-street were entered and their halls completely cleared of overcoats, hats, &c. The facility with which an experienced cracksman can with a simple piece of wire open seven-eighths of the door locks in use, and thereby increase his stock of worldly goods, is not lost sight of by him, and hence the numerous robberies. These frequent warnings should induce our citizens to adopt efficient measures to protect themselves from the burglar's visit, and to those who require additional fastenings on their doors, we would suggest an examination of the Rotary Lock, patented and manufactured by VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, as we are informed that not one of the thousands of dwelling-houses, having these safeguards, has ever been robbed, and a critical examination of this valuable lock convinces us that no burglar can open it.

[Advertisement.]

### PROF. FOWLER'S LECTURES.

On the evening of Jan. 28, 1860, Mr. L. N. FOWLER, of the firm of FOWLER & WELLS, having given the last lecture of his second course at Hope Chapel, Broadway, New-York, ALANSON NASH, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Mr. CHARLES C. WAKELY, Secretary. Mr. JAMES B. RICHARDS offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

*Whereas*, Prof. L. N. FOWLER having now closed his second course of Lectures on Phrenology and illustrated its great practical value as an aid to self-improvement, we, who have listened to these lectures with great delight, deem it due to phrenological science, to its able expositor, and to ourselves, to give some expression of our sentiments upon this important subject at this time; therefore,

*Resolved*, That Phrenology furnishes us a basis of a sound mental philosophy, and gives us a knowledge of our passions, our sentiments, and our intellectual faculties in a manner at once clear, practical, and available.

*Resolved*, That Phrenology is invaluable in its application to self-culture, to the choice of occupation, to the training and management of children, and to the selection of apprentices, agents, business partners, and congenial companions for life; and, as set forth by Prof. FOWLER, we think great benefit may be derived from this science by all.

*Resolved*, That Prof. FOWLER's matter and manner commend him as a public teacher of Phrenology, and it gives us great pleasure to express to him our sincere thanks for the fund of useful instruction imparted to us in the lectures now closed.

*Resolved*, That we hereby earnestly invite Prof. FOWLER to repeat his Lectures in our City at his earliest convenience.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be published in our principal daily papers.

ALANSON NASH, Chairman.  
C. C. WAKELY, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

TO-DAY.—Private examinations with Charts, and full written descriptions of character, and advice in regard to the most appropriate occupations or pursuits in life, faults, and how to correct them; the management of children; self-improvement, etc., given by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, next door to Duane-st.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 30.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s 1865 | 99¾ | 100 | N. Y. Cen. R....b10 | 73¾ |
| 9,000 | Va. State 6s | 92 | 340 | do | 73¼ |
| 500 | do | 92⅛ | 450 | do.....b60 | 73⅝ |
| 3,000 | do | 92⅛ | 150 | do.....b30 | 73⅞ |
| 1,000 | Mo. State 6s | 79⅞ | 50 | do.....b30 | 73¼ |
| 22,000 | do | 79¾ | 300 | do.....s10 | 73¾ |
| 10,000 | do.....b30 | 79¾ | 100 | Reading R.....s60 | 38⅛ |
| 5,000 | do.....s60 | 79¾ | 300 | do | 38⅛ |
| 4,000 | Tennessee 6s '90 | 87⅛ | 11 | Erie Railroad | 8⅜ |
| 700 | City 5s '98 | 93 | 214 | Michigan Cen. R | 36⅜ |
| 11,000 | B. City W. L | 99⅞ | 50 | do.....s30 | 36⅝ |
| 16,000 | N. Y. Cent. 6s | 91¼ | 100 | do | 36⅞ |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 1st M. Bs. | 94 | 250 | M.S.&N.Ia.G.S.b60 | 14½ |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 2d M. Bs. | 93 | 5 | do | 14¼ |
| 4,000 | Harlem R. 1st M. | 94 | 200 | do | 14⅜ |
| 20,000 | Mi.Cen.8 ₱c.B.'69 | 88¾ | 135 | Panama Railroad | 130 |
| 10,000 | Mich Cent. 8 ₱c. | | 25 | do | 130½ |
| | 1stM S'gF'dCo.B. | 90 | 50 | do.....s60 | 130 |
| 3,000 | Han &St.Jo.R.B. | 65 | 200 | Ill. Central R..opg | 57¼ |
| 2,000 | do | 64⅞ | 5 | Clev.,Col. & Cin.R. | 88½ |
| 6,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bds. | 88¼ | 50 | Gal. & Chi. R..opg | 58¾ |
| 1,000 | Hud. R.R.3d Mt. | 80½ | 70 | do.....c | 58¾ |
| 4,000 | L. & W.1st m.b | 65 | 100 | do.....opg | 58½ |
| 20 | Imp. & Trad. Bank | 107 | 100 | do.....opg | 58⅝ |
| 6 | Metropolitan Bank | 107½ | 450 | Cleve. & Toledo R. | 20 |
| 10 | Nassau Bank | 100 | 200 | do.....b30 | 20 |
| 105 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 94 | 600 | do.....b60 | 20⅛ |
| 10 | Penn. Coal Co | 84½ | 400 | do.....s15 | 20 |
| 25 | Cum. Coal Pref | 15¼ | 210 | Chic. & Rk. Is. R | 63¼ |
| 125 | do | 15 | 400 | do.....b30 | 63½ |
| 100 | do | 15½ | 500 | do.....s10 | 63⅛ |
| 17 | Pacific M. S. Co | 76¼ | 100 | do.....b30 | 63⅝ |
| 650 | New-York Cen. R. | 73⅝ | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U. S. 5s, 1874 | 100⅜ | 50 | N. Y. Cen. R...b30 | 74⅛ |
| 5,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | 87¼ | 100 | do.....s60 | 74 |
| 1,000 | Va State 6s | 92 | 50 | do.....b30 | 74¼ |
| 5,000 | Missouri S. 6s | 79⅞ | 350 | do | 74¼ |
| 12,000 | do | 80 | 250 | Chic. & R. I. R | 63⅝ |
| 10,000 | do.....s30 | 80¼ | 100 | do.....b30 | 63¾ |
| 1,500 | Cal. State 7s | 83 | 100 | Erie Railroad | 8½ |
| 5,000 | N. C. State 6s | 94 | 150 | Harlem Railroad | 9½ |
| 2,000 | B. City W. Loan | 99⅞ | 100 | Har. R. Pref....b60 | 33¾ |
| 3,000 | Erie R. C. Bs. '71 | 27½ | 100 | Mich. Central R | 38 |
| 2,000 | M. So. 1st M. Bs. | 75 | 20 | M. So. & N. Ia. R | 6 |
| 1,500 | De L.& W.1st M. | 91 | 50 | M.So.&N.I.G.S.b60 | 14½ |
| 4,000 | do | 92 | 300 | Illinois Central R | 57¼ |
| 120 | Mech. Bank. Asso. | 100 | 100 | Gal. & Chi. R..s60 | 58½ |
| 10 | Bank of Com | 96½ | 100 | do.....s30 | 58¾ |
| 50 | Pacific M. S. Co | 76¾ | 100 | do.....s60 | 58⅝ |
| 200 | do | 77 | 150 | do.....b30 | 59 |
| 250 | N. Y. Cen. R | 74⅛ | 150 | do.....opg | 59 |
| 50 | do.....s30 | 74 | | | |

MONDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 28, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 21:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $757,305 |
| Increase in Specie | 830,245 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 120,164 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 49,245 |

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

| | Jan. 29, 1859. | Jan. 28, 1860. | Jan. 21, 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $68,019,000 | $69,433,000 | $69,433,000 |
| Loans | 129,663,249 | 123,088,626 | 123,845,931 |
| Specie | 27,725,290 | 20,063,739 | 19,233,444 |
| Circulation | 7,483,642 | 7,760,261 | 7,880,865 |
| Gross Deposits | 113,017,564 | 98,520,791 | 99,644,128 |
| Exchanged | 19,179,629 | 21,640,965 | 22,813,547 |
| Undrawn | 93,837,935 | 76,879,826 | 76,830,581 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 7,230,004 | 8,957,123 | 8,352,485 |

Money matters were rather easier to-day, but without any change in the rates. The market is fully supplied on call, the general rates being 6 to 7 ₱ cent., according to the class of security, with occasional transactions reported at something below the inside figure. Prime indorsed short paper is in good demand at 6½ to 7 ₱ cent., and 7 to 8 ₱ cent. for four to six months. This is the last day of receiving bids at the Treasury office here for the loan of $1,110,000 to be awarded at Washington to-morrow, and we learn that sufficient deposits have been received to insure the taking of the whole amount offered. The negotiation appears not to have attracted an uncommon interest, and the impression seems to be that the range of bids will not vary far from one-half to three-quarters of 1 ₱ cent. premium. The successful bidders will be required to make good their purchase money on or before the 10th of February. The Bank statement is favorably received this afternoon. The increase in the specie average rather exceeds the public anticipations, and denotes a ruling of the domestic exchanges in favor of the City, while the important decrease in the loans' average, without any diminution of the deposits, is regarded as a favorable symptom of the state of the market. The receipts at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer this afternoon were $135,477 97, of which $135,000 were for Customs, and the payments $98,545 73, leaving a balance on hand of $8,994,056 20.

The Stock Market opens this week with somewhat more firmness of tone, but without showing an increased activity, or any greater infusion of outside demand. New-York Central commenced at 73⅝, the First Board price of Saturday, and closed firmly at 73⅞, that of the second. Between the Boards sales were reported to some extent, at 74@74⅛, and we did not hear of a quotation for any other description. The Western roads were generally firm, but without any great change in prices. Galena was ⅛ better, and Illinois Central ¼ lower. At the Second Board an easy market and favorable Bank statement had their effect, and there appeared to be a little more disposition to buy, and there were some purchases attributed to the account of the Bears. New-York Central opened at 74⅛, advanced to 74¼, and was offered at that at the close. Michigan Central was sold at 1½, Galena and Chicago ⅜, and Chicago and Rock Island ⅛ higher than at the morning on the Board. Panama took a turn upward, and 131⅛ was bid and 131¼ asked, but without sales, against 130@130½ at the beginning of the day. Pacific Mail was ½ higher. Government and State Stocks were well held, and tended upward. United States 5's of 1874 were sold at 100⅜. Missouri 6's were sold largely, at 79⅞@80¼, Tennessee at 87¼. The closing prices were 80⅛@80¼ for Missouri, and 92@92⅛ for Virginia. Taking the range of all descriptions, the market closed firmer and with a better feeling than was generally prevalent last week.

Foreign Exchange opens with a firmer feeling, and there is a limited supply offering outside the City drawers. Bank and Bankers' bills on London are held at 108⅞@109, and commercial signatures rule at 108¼@108½. On Paris also bills are less freely offered than last week, and the rates are a trifle stronger. The range is 5f.21¼@5f.18¾, and some sales are reported this afternoon at 5f.20.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. Jan. 21. | Jan. 14. | SPECIE. Jan. 21. | Jan. 14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | $5,419,057 | $5,462,125 | $3,492,647 | $3,150,745 |
| Canal Bank | 1,740,138 | 1,813,909 | 1,260,736 | 1,265,501 |
| Louisiana | 3,720,568 | 3,812,141 | 1,830,225 | 1,874,318 |
| Louis'na State | 5,521,601 | 5,621,825 | 3,222,764 | 3,156,574 |
| Mec. & Traders | 1,392,667 | 1,367,855 | 620,019 | 477,030 |
| Bank of N. O. | 1,804,763 | 1,710,188 | 743,399 | 659,013 |
| Southern Bk | 226,695 | 200,455 | 302,555 | 200,561 |
| Union Bank | 1,700,143 | 1,704,476 | 350,038 | 419,681 |
| Merchants' Bk | 858,255 | 896,048 | 241,911 | 328,297 |
| Crescent City | 1,229,262 | 1,174,462 | 240,990 | 295,850 |
| Bk. of America | 1,085,884 | 1,112,442 | 516,227 | 579,153 |
| Total | 24,699,023 | 24,928,912 | 12,821,411 | 12,366,736 |
| | Decrease | $229,889 | Increase | $454,676 |

| BANKS. | CIRCULATION. Jan. 21. | Jan. 14. | DEPOSITS. Jan. 21. | Jan. 14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | $4,754,020 | $4,473,450 | $4,153,467 | $4,083,452 |
| Canal Bank | 1,414,550 | 1,325,615 | 1,183,309 | 1,348,762 |
| Louisiana | 759,724 | 744,829 | 4,074,896 | 4,036,952 |
| Louis'na State | 2,924,525 | 2,926,055 | 4,838,636 | 4,197,716 |
| Mec. & Traders | 423,495 | 425,210 | 1,005,933 | 949,033 |
| Bank of N. O. | 680,635 | 662,585 | 1,179,415 | 1,063,167 |
| Southern Bk | 297,015 | 300,410 | 430,512 | 410,865 |
| Union Bank | 573,690 | 570,720 | 1,012,200 | 1,126,376 |
| Merchants' Bk | 473,420 | 479,600 | 597,569 | 647,235 |
| Crescent City | 272,390 | 280,045 | 474,677 | 418,618 |
| Bk. of America | 236,060 | 239,930 | 1,086,362 | 1,131,283 |
| Total | 12,809,514 | 12,417,849 | 20,036,966 | 20,058,490 |
| | Increase | $391,665 | Decrease | $21,524 |

| BANKS. | EXCHANGE. Jan. 21. | Jan. 14. | DUE DIS. BANKS. Jan. 21. | Jan. 14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | $2,293,798 | $2,205,798 | $340,619 | $248,489 |
| Canal Bank | 1,178,458 | 1,217,888 | 186,095 | 242,735 |
| Louisiana | 916,637 | 798,456 | 325,278 | 321,497 |
| Louis'na State | 967,326 | 868,919 | 188,955 | 151,421 |
| Mec. & Traders | 318,865 | 477,625 | 21,882 | 47,785 |
| Bank of N. O. | 392,556 | 375,846 | 93,274 | 94,139 |
| Southern Bk | 1,035,651 | 1,151,613 | | |
| Union Bank | 189,468 | 243,793 | 102,503 | 160,547 |
| Merchants' Bk | 64,366 | 87,358 | 93,998 | 74,301 |
| Crescent City | 61,005 | 19,358 | 24,082 | 30,539 |
| Bk. of America | 7,617 | 14,025 | 1,111 | 16,691 |
| Total | $7,425,547 | $7,400,864 | $1,377,797 | $1,388,144 |
| | Increase | $24,683 | Decrease | $10,347 |

## CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. Jan. 28. | Jan. 21. | SPECIE. Jan. 28. | Jan. 21. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk. of New-York | 4,586,017 | 4,537,538 | 557,472 | 702,240 |
| Manhattan Co. | 4,304,482 | 4,358,975 | 718,418 | 630,442 |
| Merchants' Bank | 5,312,740 | 5,127,303 | 920,527 | 1,060,020 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 3,556,685 | 3,639,736 | 563,928 | 497,142 |
| Union Bank | 2,853,619 | 2,797,963 | 590,066 | 572,555 |
| Bk. of America | 5,879,617 | 5,945,319 | 1,707,968 | 1,590,122 |
| Phenix Bank | 3,270,094 | 3,210,782 | 521,895 | 413,585 |
| City Bank | 2,104,608 | 2,150,029 | 360,243 | 365,082 |
| Tradesmen's Bk | 1,339,693 | 1,341,109 | 175,882 | 151,725 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,474,968 | 1,400,021 | 284,543 | 256,640 |
| Chemical Bank | 1,828,511 | 1,881,457 | 680,659 | 776,373 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk | 2,060,032 | 2,070,559 | 226,356 | 172,773 |
| National Bank | 2,005,424 | 2,029,445 | 240,879 | 237,603 |
| Butc. & Drov. Bk | 1,620,300 | 1,618,432 | 216,313 | 219,989 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk | 784,012 | 770,943 | 157,269 | 157,109 |
| Greenwich Bank | 714,761 | 702,491 | 57,388 | 78,901 |
| Leather Man. Bk | 1,799,990 | 1,783,402 | 339,874 | 313,017 |
| SeventhWardBk | 1,213,901 | 1,213,983 | 210,095 | 202,637 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,507,421 | 3,766,803 | 797,519 | 714,470 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 7,288,628 | 7,511,226 | 1,006,756 | 1,006,568 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 12,486,968 | 12,603,403 | 1,140,948 | 1,433,896 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,553,223 | 2,516,151 | 413,171 | 393,188 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,665,685 | 1,691,611 | 210,402 | 224,920 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,522,625 | 2,513,668 | 418,774 | 415,100 |
| Pacific Bank | 1,024,135 | 1,006,173 | 180,706 | 178,362 |
| Bank of Republic | 3,804,788 | 4,013,367 | 612,434 | 549,453 |
| Chatham Bank | 639,889 | 663,883 | 82,221 | 64,161 |
| People's Bank | 664,248 | 663,165 | 178,822 | 155,186 |
| Bank of N. Am. | 1,644,043 | 1,642,803 | 231,816 | 179,954 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,448,620 | 1,437,782 | 112,131 | 158,706 |
| Irving Bank | 803,548 | 807,788 | 111,481 | 123,775 |
| Metropolitan Bk | 6,298,812 | 6,268,750 | 880,282 | 929,407 |
| Citizens' Bank | 687,905 | 681,523 | 104,839 | 104,437 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,711,522 | 1,677,579 | 227,104 | 211,373 |
| Market Bank | 1,539,239 | 1,534,434 | 236,706 | 204,423 |
| St. Nicholas Bk | 1,043,620 | 1,004,072 | 159,595 | 155,718 |
| Shoe & Leath Bk | 4,898,518 | 5,225,782 | 1,397,328 | 1,040,900 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,609,997 | 1,580,776 | 288,460 | 247,929 |
| Continental Bank | 3,246,832 | 3,356,270 | 435,887 | 344,230 |
| Bk. of Comm'lth | 1,259,931 | 1,196,639 | 272,894 | 232,535 |
| Oriental Bank | 533,891 | 558,679 | 68,379 | 71,098 |
| Marine Bank | 940,792 | 945,483 | 107,446 | 94,255 |
| Atlantic Bank | 539,224 | 531,783 | 54,556 | 54,853 |
| Imp. & Trad's Bk | 2,558,927 | 2,546,129 | 385,546 | 293,171 |
| Park Bank | 4,290,810 | 4,262,859 | 814,700 | 720,190 |
| Artisans' Bank | 1,034,522 | 1,167,868 | 210,554 | 121,732 |
| Mech. Bk'g Ass'n | 656,620 | 659,341 | 66,502 | 61,828 |
| Grocers' Bank | 512,219 | 515,011 | 64,481 | 51,970 |
| N. Y. DryDock Co | 436,610 | 445,240 | 45,167 | 45,718 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 336,403 | 343,438 | 26,650 | 21,697 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 402,715 | 402,580 | 56,578 | 41,925 |
| N. Y. County Bk | 376,358 | 385,087 | 47,305 | 41,304 |
| East River Bank | 307,934 | 311,066 | 35,436 | 30,947 |
| North River Bank | 438,146 | 435,662 | 57,271 | 58,901 |
| Manuf. & Mer. Bk | 482,957 | 465,770 | 63,897 | 58,291 |
| Total | 123,088,626 | 123,845,931 | 20,063,739 | 19,233,494 |
| | Decrease | $757,305 | Increase | $830,245 |

| BANKS. | CIRCULATION. Jan. 28. | Jan. 21. | DEPOSITS—NET. Jan. 28. | Jan. 21. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk. of New-York | 391,937 | 400,673 | 2,567,009 | 4,656,847 |
| Manhattan Co. | 310,305 | 293,055 | 2,793,837 | 2,770,035 |
| Merchants' Bank | 161,495 | 158,480 | 3,108,304 | 3,057,251 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 275,745 | 285,273 | 2,281,553 | 2,472,055 |
| Union Bank | 162,963 | 174,464 | 2,183,009 | 2,131,819 |
| Bk. of America | 120,210 | 131,706 | 4,637,986 | 4,734,338 |
| Phenix Bank | 118,565 | 129,267 | 2,110,459 | 2,025,846 |
| City Bank | | | 1,283,404 | 1,469,841 |
| Tradesmen's Bk | 266,166 | 249,611 | 673,710 | 669,277 |
| Fulton Bank | 144,909 | 148,662 | 1,174,572 | 1,084,418 |
| Chemical Bank | 287,823 | 290,957 | 1,821,773 | 2,004,518 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk | 116,059 | 117,930 | 1,068,957 | 1,011,827 |
| National Bank | 126,614 | 130,289 | 835,662 | 854,707 |
| Butc. & Drov. Bank | 201,399 | 206,098 | 1,071,364 | 1,069,656 |
| Mech. & Trad Bk | 115,401 | 113,997 | 640,571 | 654,179 |
| Greenwich Bank | 146,628 | 142,860 | 473,844 | 483,351 |
| Leather Man. Bk | 224,725 | 233,626 | 1,070,925 | 979,299 |
| SeventhWardBk | 183,004 | 198,965 | 692,497 | 635,994 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 196,619 | 199,954 | 2,141,842 | 2,330,436 |
| Am. ExchangeBk | 178,933 | 180,952 | 4,118,399 | 4,306,916 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 1,975 | 1,975 | 4,682,827 | 4,987,999 |
| Broadway Bank | 256,525 | 259,144 | 1,913,220 | 1,858,844 |
| Ocean Bank | 105,460 | 110,043 | 873,088 | 1,017,333 |
| Mercantile Bank | 31,229 | 31,795 | 1,859,156 | 1,851,476 |
| Pacific Bank | 126,190 | 124,145 | 797,615 | 780,589 |
| Bk. of Republic | 194,126 | 204,591 | 2,763,691 | 2,780,439 |
| Chatham Bank | 111,369 | 113,696 | 398,008 | 333,130 |
| People's Bank | 106,776 | 108,669 | 547,527 | 520,492 |
| Bank of N. Am. | 72,254 | 74,338 | 882,752 | 816,455 |
| Hanover Bank | 95,831 | 97,525 | 622,980 | 656,629 |
| Irving Bank | 118,413 | 119,161 | 552,850 | 551,900 |
| Metropolitan Bk | 228,513 | 224,485 | 3,483,223 | 3,438,879 |
| Citizens' Bank | 130,669 | 134,140 | 480,622 | 481,707 |
| Nassau Bank | 125,791 | 120,261 | 960,170 | 652,938 |
| Market Bank | 193,557 | 193,950 | 913,727 | 885,534 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 94,458 | 87,552 | 589,852 | 536,767 |
| Shoe & Leath Bk | 83,687 | 84,498 | 5,000,571 | 4,953,909 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 101,195 | 107,065 | 800,412 | 691,510 |
| Continental Bank | 161,639 | 169,802 | 1,833,486 | 1,822,951 |
| Bk. of Comm'lth | 199,702 | 208,434 | 1,027,490 | 943,836 |
| Oriental Bank | 104,955 | 101,708 | 330,837 | 350,921 |
| Marine Bank | 121,391 | 124,356 | 474,097 | 474,646 |
| Atlantic Bank | 75,916 | 72,741 | 230,928 | 222,634 |
| Imp. & Trad's Bk | 186,989 | 188,149 | 1,451,525 | 1,375,000 |
| Park Bank | 172,285 | 171,243 | 3,195,259 | 2,988,811 |
| Artisans' Bank | 84,674 | 88,207 | 669,958 | 637,619 |
| Mech. Bk'g Ass'n | 91,581 | 95,651 | 265,114 | 250,139 |
| Grocers' Bank | 49,793 | 51,095 | 314,403 | 298,383 |
| N. Y. DryDock Co | 122,808 | 127,732 | 232,348 | 215,470 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 100,653 | 101,573 | 316,258 | 317,951 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 99,511 | 100,102 | 368,949 | 355,476 |
| N. Y. County Bk | 71,778 | 74,065 | 289,421 | 289,889 |
| East River Bank | 77,707 | 77,912 | 219,767 | 182,634 |
| North River Bank | 74,183 | 75,183 | 417,293 | 396,028 |
| Manuf. & Mer. Bk | 54,678 | 64,700 | 291,655 | 274,967 |
| Total | 7,760,761 | 7,880,865 | 76,879,826 | 76,830,581 |
| | Decrease | $120,104 | Increase | $49,245 |

### Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR dull; Superfine selling at $5 50. WHEAT declined; sales 3,000 bushels; Red, $1 32@$1 31; White, $1 40@$1 50. CORN declined; sales 4,000 bushels, at 73c.@75c. for Yellow, and 71c.@72½c. for White. CLOVER SEED, $5@$5 75. TIMOTHY SEED, $2 75@$3. PROVISIONS firm. LARD, 11c.@12c. WHISKY steady, at 24c.@24½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 30.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 5,500 bales at easier but quotably unchanged prices. MOLASSES, 38c.@39c. CORN active at 85c. LARD, in barrels, 10½c. COFFEE firm at 10½c.@12c. INDIA BAGGING, 12½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 30.

Sight Exchange on New-York ⅜@⅝ ₱ cent. premium for gold.

## CITY POST-OFFICE.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3 P. M.  
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.  
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.  
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.  
East for Boston, by Railroad....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.  
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

### Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mail for the *Africa* will close on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.

A Hamburg mail will be made up for the *Teutonia*, closing on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| Name. | Date. | Leaves | For |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FOR EUROPE.** | | | |
| Africa | Feb. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| John Bell | Feb. 1 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Teutonia | Feb. 1 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Circassian | Feb. 2 | New-York | Galway. |
| Fulton | Feb. 4 | New-York | Havre. |
| City of Manches'r | Feb. 4 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| America | Feb. 8 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| City of Baltimore | Feb. 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Asia | Feb. 15 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | Feb. 18 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Canada | Feb. 22 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| United Kingdom | Feb. 22 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| **FROM EUROPE.** | | | |
| John Bell | Jan. 4 | Glasgow | New-York |
| City of Manchester | Jan. 11 | Glasgow | New-York |
| America | Jan. 14 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Ocean Queen | Jan. 17 | Havre | New-York |
| North American | Jan. 18 | Liverpool | Portland. |
| City of Baltimore | Jan. 18 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Asia | Jan. 21 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Canada | Jan. 28 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| United Kingdom | Jan. 28 | Glasgow | New-York |
| City of Wa'hingt'n | Feb. 1 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Saxonia | Feb. 1 | Hamburg | New-York |
| Arago | Feb. 7 | Havre | New-York |
| Glasgow | Feb. 8 | Glasgow | New-York |
| **FOR THE WEST INDIES.** | | | |
| Quaker City | Feb. 4 | New-York | Havana. |
| Karnak | Feb. 4 | New-York | Havana. |
| Cahawba | Feb. 13 | New-York | Havana. |
| **FOR CALIFORNIA.** | | | |
| Baltic | Feb. 6 | New-York | Aspinwall |
| Northern Light | Feb. 6 | New-York | Aspinwall |

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7 11 | Sun sets....5 16 | Moon sets....1 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 41 | Gov. Island. 1 30 | Hell Gate.. 2 52

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 30.

### Cleared.

Steamer Octorara, Fowler, South Amboy, ——.

Ship G. B. Lamar, Bradley, London, ——.

Barks H. Trowbridge, Frisbee, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Zingarella, Bunker, Richmond, Ayman & Co.

Brigs Brothers, (Br.,) McRae, Turk's Island, Post & Small; J. S. Cotton, Strom, Havana, J. & T. A. R. Webster; Helen Mar, Card, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, Sagua le Grand, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners H. A. Rogers, Rogers, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; S. A. Edwards, Smith, Charleston, ——; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Quivot, Doane, Savannah, master; Post & Small; Messenger, Ryder, Newbern, Dibble & Bunce; Rocky Hill, Duffy, Plymouth, master; Kate Merrill, Wicks, Mobile, Layton & Hurlbut; Adriatic, Hall, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; G. Mangham, Scudder, Galveston, Norcross & Prince; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master; Judge Tenny, Cottrell, Boston, H. G. Brookman & Co.; R. Corson, High, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ann. Cole, Petersburgh, J. Hunter & Co.; C. L. Vancervoort, Wicks, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. D. Lane, Gardner, Matanzas, J. & T. A. R. Webster; J. W. Seaver, Nickerson, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

### Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan. 29, 4½ P. M., signalized steamship Marion, for Charleston. Same day, 6½ P. M., Star of the South, for Savannah.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Parkersburg, Powell, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Java, Daggett, London Dec. 6, and 49 ds. from Deal, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Jan. 23, lat. 31, lon. 72 20, boarded brig Wm. Clark, of Waldoboro, hence for Havana.

Ship Nightingale, (of Boston,) Petersen, Foo Chow Oct. 8, passed Angier Nov. 10, passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 15, with teas, silks, &c., to order. Has had light weather most of the passage.

Ship Maverick, (of Boston,) Ellis, Leghorn Dec. 9, with marble, rags and straw goods to Fabricotti Bros.

Bark Ann E. Grant, Swain, Rio Janeiro Dec. 16, with coffee to Chas. H. Pierson. Sld. in co. with bark Speedwell for New-Orleans. Dec. 20, lat. 23 15 S., lon. 42 28, signalized a bark showing a white signal with white ring and black ball in the centre.

Bark Wyman, (of Boston,) Baker, Glasgow 60 ds., with iron to J. W. Elwell & Co. Jan. 5, experienced a heavy gale from N. W., during which split sails, stove boat, bulwarks, started bowsprit and received other damage.

Bark Morning Star, (of New-Haven,) Mansfield, New-Orleans 20 ds., with 1,400 bbls molasses to L. & P. Armstrong, of New-Haven. Jan. 12, off Tortugas, spoke ship Indiana, Coffin, for Boston from New-Orleans, and was in co. several days.

Bark Ernestine Giddings, (of Bucksport,) Rose, Alexandria, and 48 hours from the Roads, with 397 tons coal to Am. Coal Co.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa Jan. 11, with salt, hides, &c., to Jos. Foulke's Sons—vessel to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Renshaw, Pierce, Galveston 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with barks R. G. W. Dodge, Milliken, and Norumbega, Saunders, both for New-York; brigs Henry Matthews, Lamphear, Vesta, Fuller, and schr. Anna Glover, for Boston.

Brig Presto, (Hol.,) Cremer, Rosario 60 ds., with hides to Funch & Meincke. Made the run from the Line to Bermuda in 8 ds., and since then has had very heavy weather.

Brig Austina, Rose, Messina Nov. 28, with fruit to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Coker, Dibo, Curacoa, Jan. 11, with salt to Dovals & Co. Left no Am. vessels. Jan. 23, lat. 30 54, lon. 72, was passed by a large fore and aft schooner, showing a white flag with red border, and black ball in the centre. Same time saw a small ship strg. S. W. Jan 17 Wm. F. Hutchins, of Cotint Port, Mass., (chief mate,) died of yellow fever.

Schr. Orianna, (of Middletown, Conn.,) Thatcher, Pernambuco Jan. 3, with sugar, &c., to Merrill & Abbot.

Schr. Kate Weston, Ellis, Aquadilla, P. R., 14 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. David T. Powers, Atkins, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Hilt, Petersburgh 4 ds., with cotton and flour to ——.

Schr. E. W. Perry, Sammis, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Ella, Martin, Galveston 29 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Ames, Orland, Me., 12 ds., with fish.

Schr. Smithsonian, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwait, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Ben. Lynch, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Mary T. Burton, Hazard, Lewis, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Davidson, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. San Jacinto, Andrews, Virginia, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Whitman Phillips, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Mary Ann and Caroline, Packard, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Le Roy, Osborn, Norfolk, with flour, &c. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Bergen, Magee, City Point, with flour to James Hunter & Co.

Schr. Manchester, Nelson, Richmond, with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Worth, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Lucy Church, Tilden, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Delphine, Abraham, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Charles T. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Mist, Dissorway, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Oliver H. Lee, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Maria Jane, Drew, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

WIND—During the day from S. to S. W.

### Below.

Barks R. G. W. Dodge, Milliken, from Galveston; Norumbega, Saunders, from Galveston; and a bark, supposed the Sartelle, Cole, from New-Orleans.

Brig Otto, (Nor.,) from Palermo.

Brig Richmond, Clark, from New-Orleans.

### Sailed.

Ship S. G. Lamar, for London. Brigs Fanny Palmer, for Havana; West, for Galveston; John S. Colten, for Havana.

### By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 30, sunset.—Ship Nightingale, from Foo Chow, S. of the Highlands, in tow. Wind light, S. W. Weather hazy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Jan. 30, sunset.—A ship and brig, in tow, passing up the Narrows.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 30, sunset.—A brig at anchor off the Hook, and a brig going up the Bay. Ship G. B. Lamar on the Bar, in tow, bd. out. Weather hazy.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Arr. steamer City of New-York, Boggs, from Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, Jan. 29.—Arr. brigs Resolute, Hill, from Saco for Philadelphia; Storm King, Penny, from Boston for New-York; schr. Kossuth, Metcalf, from Newburyport for New-York; Franklin West, Crocker, from Frankfort for Philadelphia; Moses Warring, Crowell, from New-York for Boston; Mary Cleak, Howard, from Newburyport for Norfolk; Harriet Vincent, from Camden for Norfolk; Amelia Marvell, from W. Bedford for Philadelphia.

KEY WEST, Jan. 25.—The brig Linda, from Mexico, bound to Baltimore, has arrived here in distress. She reports that the brig Empire, with her cargo, was totally lost off Tonala, Mexico.

The ship Samuel Lawrence has been docked for repairs.

The ship Stephen R. Mallory, having been dismasted, is repairing and taking in a cargo for Liverpool.

Three thousand bales of cotton, of the cargo of the ship Heidelberg, have been saved dry.

Eighteen hundred bales of cotton, of the cargo of the ship Eliza Mallory, have also been saved dry.

The slave-brig Cygnet has been sold.

The Government steamers Crusader and Corwin touched here; officers and crew all well.

### Miscellaneous.

The following are some of the many vessels now about and over due at this port.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Where from. |
|---|---|---|
| Adele | Jansen | Antwerp. |
| Argonaut | Norton | Foo Chow. |
| Algonquin | Gibbs | Calcutta. |
| Active | Hopp | Sunderland & Deal |
| Abner Stetson | Stetson | Chinchas |
| Boston Light | Crowell | Hong Kong. |
| Borodino | Pendleton | Singapore. |
| Black Prince | Brown | Shanghai. |
| Bavaria | Baily | Havre. |
| Corra Linn | Lutner | Glasgow. |
| Cedar | Rolls | Newcastle. |
| Cairo | Wooster | Sunderland. |
| Charles Smith | Swaine | Liverpool. |
| Cambria | Russell | Greenock. |
| Crest of the Wave | Colley | Chinchas. |
| C. Grinnell | Spencer | London. |
| Carrituch | Knowles | Shanghai. |
| Delhi | Cook | Ardrossan. |
| Devonshire | Anderson | London. |
| Dirigo | Emery | Macoa. |
| Dashaway | Hill | Chinchas. |
| Dido | Ipland | Amoy. |
| Excelsior | Swift | Liverpool. |
| Enterprise | Remay | London. |
| Evadna | Davis | Callao. |
| Eastern States | Kilburn | Shanghai. |
| Evelyn | Sawyer | Calcutta. |
| Flying Dragon | Watson | Jarvis Islands. |
| Frances Secor | Brooks | Liverpool. |
| Firm | Wylie | Liverpool. |
| Fair Wind | Hatch | Chinchas. |
| Guy Mannering | Dollard | Liverpool. |
| Gesner | Larkeman | Sunderland. |
| George Raynes | Bachelder | Chinchas. |
| Guiding Star | Hall | Calcutta. |
| Horatio | Palmer | Shanghai. |
| Industry | Waters | Hong Kong. |
| Ionian | Mitchell | Callao. |
| Joshua Bates | McCallum | Shanghai. |
| Jane Daggett | Lambert | Glasgow. |
| J. S. Parsons | Crowell | Liverpool. |
| Josiah Bradlee | Dunbar | Honolulu. |
| Judith | Brown | Whampoa. |
| Kate Stamler | Lewis | Liverpool. |
| Mount Blanc | Landerkin | Liverpool. |
| Mary Ogden | Loveland | Antwerp. |
| Manhattan | Dixon | Liverpool. |
| Molocka | Grows | Bordeaux. |
| Mary Bradford | Peterson | Baker's Island. |
| Magi | Wheeler | Manilla. |
| North Atlantic | Proctor | Calcutta. |
| Nightingale | Peterson | Foo Chow. |
| Naserman | Haskell | Callao. |
| Nonpareil | Green | Woosung. |
| Orpheus | Howes | Chinchas. |
| Onward | Flanders | Callao. |
| Phanton | Peterson | Foo Chow. |
| Quickstep | Wade | London. |
| Rock Light | Hadley | Liverpool. |
| Biga | Freets | Rotterdam. |
| Raleigh | Wertmann | Hamburg. |
| Revel | Riley | Penang. |
| Switzerland | Trask | Liverpool. |
| Surprise | Ramlett | Shanghai. |
| St. Geo. de Auerio | Santos | London. |
| Southampton | Austin | Bombay. |
| S. Gildeisleeve | Johnson | Hong Kong. |
| Sancho Panza | Hall | Shanghai. |
| Susan Howland | Adams | Calcutta. |
| Tyro | Western | Sunderland. |
| Tangier | Hall | Callao. |
| Tropic | Loring | Singapore. |
| Time | Homer | Penang. |
| Volant | Burgess | Singapore. |
| Witchcraft | Booth | Foo Chow. |
| Webster | Lawrence | Liverpool. |
| West'n Continent | Reed | Whampoa. |
| Wanderer | Ryder | Chinchas. |
| Washington | Gardner | Chinchas. |
| Zingari | Newbegin | Calcutta. |

The brig Naham Stetson, Jr., Phinney, from Eastport for Charleston Jan. 19, with a cargo of ground plaster and lumber, came in to this port to-day, having on 26th, in lat. 38 05, lon. 69 42, sprung a leak, and the pumps becoming choked with the plaster, was obliged to throw over 5,000 feet of lumber and 100 bbls. plaster; cut a hole in the deck and bailed for 24 hours, and succeeded in freeing her. Threw overboard both anchors and chains and other heavy articles. Has since experienced very heavy weather, broke maingaft, split mainsail, stove water casks, and almost every movable thing about decks. Was towed up to the City by steamtug Ceres.

The cotton on board of the ship John J. Boyd is still smouldering; they are now discharging her cargo, and the steam-pump will, this afternoon, commence pumping her out.

The British screw steamship Karnak, of the Havana and Nassau line, was this afternoon taken on the Balance dock, for the purpose of having her hull scraped and newly painted. The steamship Empire City, of the New-Orleans and Havana line, will to-morrow be taken on the Great Balance dock for examination.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The steamship (screw) Chesapeake, Capt. Crowell, of Cromwell's line, which arrived from Baltimore this morning, made the passage from dock to dock in forty hours.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 16.—The Portuguese ship Arnisade, from Oporto, arr. here, yesterday, having on board the captain and crew of bark Branette, of New-York, she having been abandoned at sea in lat. 31 N., lon. 23, on Nov. 18. The Brunette was 299 tons, rated A 2, built in Waldoboro, Me., in 1849, and owned by J. W. Elwell & Co., of this City.

### Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Dec. 16, ships Champion, Lawson, hence for San Francisco, repg.; Indian, Haverill, from Cardiff, wtg.; Sam Dunning, Skolfield, do., dischg.; Carioca, Hoffner, from Philadelphia, do. Barks Julia Cobb, Ross, for New-Orleans next day; Marion, Hugy, from Baltimore, wtg.; Parthian, Miller, from New-York, do.; Ocean Bride, Burgess, from Montevideo, do.; Adelaide Pendergrast, Nelson, from Bahia, do.; Corinda Pettingill, from Richmond, do.; Clifton, Lewis, from Baltimore, dischg.; A. C. Adams, Hemmingway; C. E. Tay, Hughes from Richmond, do.; Charles Edwin, Littlejohn, from Boston, do.; Adelaide, Wingate, from Baltimore, do.; W. H. Newman, Ganet from Richmond, do.; S. H. Waterman, Clifford, hence for Callao, lost sails, put in for repairs; Grapeshot, Homeroon, from New-Orleans, dischg.; S. H. Chadbourn, Mason, for Baltimore Dec. 18; Arzac, Venas, for New-Orleans do. Briggs Irella, Griffin, from Boston, dischg.; Union State, Foxwell, from Wilmington, do.; Mrs. M. Rice, Crowell, from Pensacola, do.; Faustina, Berry, from Bahia, wtg.; Naumeag, Rogers, from London, do.; North Point, Smith, hence do. Schr. Calliope, Hopkins, from Norfolk, do.; and others as before.

At Pernambuco, Jan. 3, brig H. A. Didier, from Baltimore, arr. Jan. 3, and others as before.

At Curacoa, Jan. 11, bark Aeronaut, Sherman, for New-York Jan. 18.